FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPORTS OFFICIALS TO CONVENE IN CSSR 24 MAY

LD231728 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A meeting of leading representatives of sports and physical education organizations of socialist countries will take place in Prague tomorrow. Foremost officials of the international Olympic movement will also be guests at this meeting. The representatives of the Central Committee of the CSSR Physical Culture Association today welcomed the delegations of sport and physical culture organizations of Bulgaria, the DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, the PPR, Romania, the USSR, and the SRV.

In the evening, leading officials of the International Olympic Committee, the Association of National Olympic Committees, and the Association of Summer Olympic Games are expected to arrive by air.

Cuba, Romania To Attend

PA231858 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Prague, 23 May (DPA) -- Both Romania and Cuba, whose presence in Prague was doubted, have arrived in the Czechoslovak capital to attend a meeting of the Olympic committees that is scheduled for tomorrow.

It was confirmed that Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and other national Olympic committee officials will also attend. Samaranch will attempt, at the last minute, to persuade the East European bloc to reconsider its decision not to attend the Los Angeles games.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS JOURNALISTS MEET 14-17 May

AU211303 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 May 84 p 11

[Text] At the invitation of the National Hungarian Journalists Association, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, East German, Romanian, and Soviet foreign affairs journalists conferred with their Hungarian colleagues from 14 to 17 May 1984 in Balatonszeplak. In the center of the friendly exchange of views stood international politics with particular regard to the European situation following the deployment of U.S. missiles. The foreign journalists were received by Erno Lakatos, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs.

OIRT AGREEMENTS SIGNED, TALKS CONTINUE

LD240406 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] The 59th session of the Administrative Council of International Radio and Television Organizations, OIRT, is continuing. Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Polish Radio and Television Committee and Mihaly Kornidesz, chairman of Hungarian Television, have signed a protocol on mutual cooperation for 1984-85. Also today Moroslaw Wojciechowski and the chairman of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television [name indistinct], signed a long term contract on cooperation in radio and television. Talks were also held today on program matters between the Radio and Television Committee and Japanese television.

MILITARY INTEGRATION BINDS BLOC TO MOSCOW

AU221411 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 May 84 p 4

[Elmas Leci article: "The Reason Moscow Seeks an Acceleration of Military Integration"]

[Text] The defense ministers of a number of Warsaw Pact countries have been recently summoned to Moscow and it appears that others, too, will be summoned. One of the central problems discussed has been the military integration of the armies of the member-countries of the alliance, this being "argued" by the Soviets as being absolutely essential in the current conditions of rivalry with the other, Western, bloc. An acceleration of the process is also required, because the Soviets are seeking to tie up the East European countries, members of the aggressive Warsaw Pact alliance, even more tightly under their command. Soviet military theorists and strategists are proclaiming noisily that united, and with standardization of weapons and military equipment down to the last rifle and cartridge, they would be able to confront the American danger more easily. Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, wrote along these lines in the newspaper PRAVDA, seeking "not only the economic, but also the military integration of the East European countries." The problem relates to the centralized construction of the armies themselves, from the organization, equipment, and command, to operational plans, which are to be united and extended under one single direction. The measures for their further integration are being adopted at a time when the propaganda says that "allied armies are sovereign armies," while it must be stated for the sake of truth that since the assumption of power by the revisionists they have gradually gone over to become dependent on Moscow, having lost all sovereignty while Russian divisions and nuclear missiles, with their special military units, are constantly present in the Warsaw Pact countries. This has also been sanctioned by the Brezhnevite theory of the "limited sovereignty" of these countries. By accelerating the process of integration, the Soviets are seeking to extinguish the inner contradictions within the Warsaw Pact, which, regardless of what force they may assume, exist and operate actively and effectively. These contradictions and disagreements within the Warsaw Pact have numerous and varied reasons. The fact that the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries are to be placed under the direction of Soviet marshals and generals entails control and diktat also with regard to both the domestic and foreign policy of these countries. The aim is to avoid undesirable phenomena and contrifugal tendencies, and to intensify the oppression, blackmail, and pressure by strengthening military garrisons. An acceleration of military integration also suits the Soviet social imperialists in another direction. In claiming the absolute necessity of the integration reform and its benefits, the Soviet Union in fact will transform the armies of the vassal countries into zealous clients for Soviet weapons, and they will lose "their last handkerchief" in the market of the industrial-military complex of the social imperialist Soviet Union.

From time to time, through orders or by means of "argued" methods originating in Moscow, various types of weapons and equipment are declared obsolete and are replaced by others produced in the master's arms factories. In exchange for these weapons and this equipment, the Soviet military leadership seeks from its vassals raw and other materials, particularly foodstuffs, for which the Soviet market has a growing need. The leaders of the Soviet revisionist party and state are seeking in this way to somewhat alleviate the economic crisis, and to compensate for the increase in military expenditure, which during the past 2-3 years has been 1.3 times more than the increase in the overall national product. The rapid integration of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries increases their dependency on Moscow and makes it more complete. Military integration accords the Soviet leadership the right to command from the center and make armies move, should one of the vassals fail to march in step with the Kremlin. Full military integration also reflects more clearly the transformation of the Warsaw Pact into an instrument of war and domination in the hands of Soviet social imperialism.

U.S. ACTIONS PART OF ANTI-LIBYAN HYSTERIA

AU221436 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 18 May 84 p 4

[Maria Neykova article: "The Threads of Conspiracy"]

[Text] No matter how inconsistent U.S. foreign policy since Reagan assumed power may appear at first sight, this policy is dictated and moved by a unified and consistent logic -- the logic of the most outdated and obvious anticommunism, of a desperate resistance to the worldwide national liberation movements, and of the struggle with all possible means against any progressive trend, no matter where in the world it might be.

As a result of this logic, Libya was recently again the focus of one of a series of White House campaigns. We say again because without looking back too far we can recall the incident in the Gulf of Sidra, the charges against Libya's "main role" in the Chad conflict (under the pretext of Western interests being involved) and in the terrorist action against the territory of Sudan.... With methodical consistency the Reagan administration suggests to world public opinion the idea of Libya as a "hotbed of international terrorism." Actually, it was only quite recently that the U.S. President signed directive No 138 on 3 April (which confirmed "the principle of delivering preventive strikes" allegedly to fight terrorism abroad), and that the highest representatives of the White House declared with the entire responsibility of their posts that Libya, Syria, the PLO, and the DPRK were dangerous centers of international terrorism.

The most recent, but not the last, attack of Washington's anti-Libyan hysteria could be noted in connection with the 8 May 1984 provoked incident and the revelations that followed. At a press conference in Tripoli, Az-Zuwayy, secretary of justice of the General People's Committee, emphasized that the investigation carried out in this connection has proved clearly that the gangs were supplied with weapons by the CIA through a neighboring country of Libya's, while the money was transferred by the Texas American Bank. The terrorists, recruited in the FRG, the United States, and Britain, were transferred to Sudan where they were trained under the leadership of U.S., British, and Sudanese instructors. Taking into account the testimony of one of those arrested, Az-Zuwayy reported, the criminals planned to kill secretaries and members of the Libyan revolutionary committees, to carry out diversionary actions against the most important economic projects, and to attack foreign diplomats and specialists.

The United States has used a convenient moment connected with the tension in British-Libyan relations in order to draw the maximum advantage for itself. In its anti-Libyan actions, derived from the arsenal of the policy of state terrorism, Washington would have liked to have also involved London and later some of its other allies. The press agencies have recently reported that the United States is putting pressure on its European NATO allies to restrict their ties with Libya. It is even expected that the United States will include the Libya issue in the agenda at the forthcoming meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Washington at the end of May. Relying on the possibility of creating a broader anti-Libyan front, Washington has already begun to prepare a list of the possible joint measures against that country. One must wait in order to find out whether the European allies will again agree to play the role of a screen for the aggressive plans of Washington as was the case with the "Multinational Force in Lebanon." This pressure will be strong because while undertaking his post at the White House, Reagan has set himself the task of "getting rid" of the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The support that Libya renders to the Arab and African national liberation movements, its anticolonial and anti-imperialist policy, and its strategic situation in the center of the U.S. "vital interests" are not in conformity with the U.S. President's plan.

WEST GERMAN ARTICLE ON ANTONOV PRAISED

AU231420 Sofia BTA in English 1303 GMT 23 May 84

["DER SPIEGEL Ridicules the Absurd Charge Against Sergey Antonov" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO reports on a material carried in the recent issue of Hamburg's DER SPIEGEL weekly on the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul the Second. Though a short one, the material says a lot, emphasizes Mr Radoslav Velev, the daily's Bonn correspondent. Radoslav Velev says: "In the material written in the objectivistic style typical of a liberal-bourgeois weekly, where facts and not conclusions seem to come to the fore, DER SPIEGEL not only unambiguously refutes but at the same time ridicules the absurd charge against Sergey Antonov, against Bulgaria, against the world of socialism."

The material has been promoted by the latest work -- "The Time of the Assassins" -- by the Rome-based U.S. journalist Claire Sterling, which appeared in the last few weeks in the United States, Canada, France and Britain. R. Velev quotes DER SPIEGEL saying in connection with Ms Sterling's latest book: "To her regret the famous lady author has so far been unable to find a single West German publisher. For her this delay is the result of the 'Eastern policy' being pursued by Mr Kohl much more intensively than the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Mr Brandt." At this point the RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent adds: "What a deadly characteristic of the notoriously 'famous' author ... Anyone would hardly be surprised after the DER SPIEGEL material if she charges Franz Josef Strauss, for example, of profound pro-communist affiliations."

Radoslav Velev points out that the Hamburg weekly also refers to Ms Sterling's previous book "The International Terrorist Network" brought out by West Berlin's Scherz publishing house. He stresses that the latter, however, is obviously disappointed with the investigation virtues of the U.S. journalist and has made it clear that it is not interested in the manual of her latest book, because "the journalistic interpretation of the assassination attempt on the pope is being permanently outrun by the legal inquiry." A diplomatic but uncompromising "no"! Radoslav Velev emphasizes.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO also refers to DER SPIEGEL saying that in the above-mentioned previous book the American lady has advanced the thesis of contemporary terrorism directed by Moscow or its allies. The Hamburg weekly is quoted exactly: "Among other things experts on terrorism overruled Sterling's thesis as 'adventuristic' and 'not serious'."

According to Radoslav Velev, DER SPIEGEL does not elaborate much on "The Time of the Assassins" in terms of analysis but produces abundant facts being neglected by Ms Sterling because of her "believing in a single left-oriented plot". And the facts in question are as follows: The belonging of Agca and four of his accomplices to the fascist organization of the Grey Wolves, the visit to the imprisoned assailant by two agents of the Italian secret services on December 21, 1981, with a promise to considerably diminish the scope of the verdict if he makes a "Bulgarian confession", the wrong description of Antonov's home in Rome and the proven absence of his wife and daughter from Italy on May 10, 1981, when, as alleged by Agca, he discussed the plans of the attempt at Antonov's place.

The RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent quotes the assessment of DER SPIEGEL defining Claire Sterling's writings as "a file of the desk detectives". The weekly also enlists the American Paul Henze to this kind of detectives -- the author of the book "The Plot To Kill the Pope", about whom the DER SPIEGEL article says: "And so that no one is left with the impression that Henze has a special employer, he writes in his preface: 'The CIA has nothing to do with this book'. Claire Sterling says the same about her work".

In conclusion R. Velez notes that since even DER SPIEGEL that cannot be charged of a single shadow of sympathy for the socialist world, shoots ironical and exposing arrows to the address of the authors of the slander about the "Bulgarian connection," then obviously the rate of their shares are going down at breakneck speed and will continue to fall and fall.

NOC CHAIRMAN DEFENDS OLYMPICS NONPARTICIPATION

AU230849 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 23 May 84

["Games Deprived of Olympic Spirit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- The president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, Mr Ivan Slavkov, writes in today's ANTENI that in contrast with the provisions of the Olympic Charter, even now on the eve of the Olympic games, Los Angeles is overswept by commentaries of reactionary, extremist, emigree and other terrorist groups in feverish preparation for their dirty job during the games. He stresses the fact that the rallies they are to stage have not been banned by the leading factors, who contrary to the Olympic Charter do not even bother to conceal the fact that they are unable to curb them. Ivan Slavkov recalls the intentions of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition, including 164 groupings, leagues and other similar anti-Soviet and anticommunist gangs to lure athletes and officials from the socialist countries and to urge them betray their countries. Well known is also the Senate resolution in south California on not allowing Soviet participation in the games. "The psychosis is being supplemented by a variety of other deals revealing the wish to draw commercial and ideological profits at any cost" stresses the president of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

In conclusion Mr Ivan Slavkov points out that the lack of any genuine security guarantees and the encroachment upon the Olympic principles, ideals and the Olympic atmos- atmosphere during the games cannot but induce the solely logical decision of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee -- not to attend the games deprived of Olympic spirit.

DZHUROV, ANGOLAN COUNTERPART EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

AU141657 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 May 84 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and Angolan minister of defense, a delegation of the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, visited the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 9 May.

The Bulgarian minister of national defense was received by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and Angolan president, to whom he handed a personal message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

During the talks the two sides reviewed the results and experience of the mutually beneficial cooperation, stressing the significance of its strengthening, and expressed the wish to expand the cooperation's areas, forms, and methods.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the heroic struggle of the Angolan people for defending the territorial integrity of the country and for constructing the new society in the People's Republic of Angola.

Analyzing the international situation, the two sides decisively condemned the U.S. policy of intensifying the arms race, which contradicts the constructive policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, and threatens mankind with a nuclear catastrophe. They also condemned the unconditional and open support of the United States for the racist regime of the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

The two ministers expressed their conviction that the relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop on the basis of the Bulgarian-Angolan Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

They confirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the South African people and the people of Namibia for national and social liberation under the leadership of their legal representatives -- the African National Congress and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization].

The official talks, consultations, and meetings took place in a spirit of proletarian internationalism and mutual understanding, and friendship existing between the two peoples, parties, and armies.

TODOROV MEETS BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU231036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, met a delegation of a Brazilian parliamentary delegation led by Lomanto Junior, deputy chairman of the Brazilian Senate, which is visiting Bulgaria. Comrade Stanko Todorov acquainted the guests with the socioeconomic development of the country, with the successes achieved following the 9 September victory in the economy, agriculture, science, and culture, and also with the tasks facing the country now. Todorov also spoke about the structure and activity of the National Assembly for safeguarding world peace.

BALEV DELEGATION TO ATTEND FINNISH CP CONGRESS

AU231343 Sofia BTA in English 1140 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- A delegation of the BCP led by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, left for Helsinki today. The delegation will attend the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party.

YORDANOV CULTURE GROUP RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST

AU221328 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 84 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the Committee for Culture led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, which had attended the 12th Conference of the Ministers of Culture From the Socialist Countries, returned home yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by deputy ministers and by Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS ITALIAN SLAVIC STUDIES SCIENTIST

AU231919 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, presented Prof. Ricardo Picchio, an outstanding Italian scientist with "the Cyril and Methodius Brothers" International Prix. Prof. Picchio, who works in the United States was awarded this prize in 1983 for "his important scientific and publicistic works in the sphere of proto-Bulgarian and Slavonic studies".

The "Cyril and Methodius Brothers" prix was instituted in 1979. Once in every two years it is awarded by the State Council to prominent Bulgarian and foreign scientists and specialists in the field of proto-Bulgarian and Slavonic studies. Its hitherto laureates are the Soviet Academician Dmitriy Likhachev, the French Professor Roger Bernard, Linda Sadnik-Aizetemuelier from Austria and Prof. Picchio.

Presenting the prize, Mr Todor Zhivkov described Prof. Picchio's work as "an invaluable contribution to the Bulgarian and Slavonic studies". The Bulgarian state leader said: "You are the one who worked out the idea that in the 9-10th and 13-14th centuries A.D. a new cultural tradition, the 'Slavia Orthodoxa', as you call it, was created in Bulgaria, a cultural tradition with its own literary language, and structural and formal patterns, representing a new literary civilization in medieval Europe".

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke of the lifework of the Cyril and Methodius brothers which is celebrated on May 24 every year. He noted that by introducing a new alphabet and by declaring the Bulgarian language to be official, by creating their own letters philosophy and science and their own literature and art in the 9th and 10th century, Bulgarians ultimately solved a problem of historic significance -- the problem of unification, consolidation and social progress, mutual respect and understanding with the other peoples.

"Cyril and Methodius and their students and followers called their language 'Slovyanski' and the Slovyans were that part of the Slavs which merged in the Bulgarian state and later on determined the character, idiosyncrasies, mentality, ideals and strivings of the Bulgarian people as well as their place among the other peoples" Mr Todor Zhivkov said. The Bulgarian leader pointed out that the Bulgarians highly appreciate the work of those scientists who reveal the objective truth of the undying work of Cyril and Methodius and defend it with scientific proofs. "Prof. Ricardo Picchio is among these scientists who have a profound knowledge of Bulgarian history, Bulgarian literature and the Bulgarian language throughout the centuries", Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He devoted special attention to the merits of the Italian scientist as an organiser, who initiated comparative Slavonic research work in Europe and the United States, founded scientific schools and trained young specialists.

Expressing his gratitude for this high acknowledgement of his work, Prof. Picchio stressed that this prize has also acquired a certain political meaning. "I do not mean political in the literal sense", he said. "What I have in mind is that spiritual state of man as a citizen, that type of participation in social life, in its national and international aspect which is not alien to the workers in the humanitarian sciences. This in fact is the main essence of the traditions of humanism. These politics "sui generis" make us act honestly and speak sincerely," Prof. Picchio said.

He noted that in his research work he strives at proving the role of Bulgaria as a cradle of an important medieval culture. The new laureate of the "Cyril and Methodius Brothers" International Prix, said that he will continue to work with his Bulgarian colleagues in the quest of scientific and historical truth.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND SOFIA CULTURE DAY PARADE

AU240929 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 24 May carries a 72-minute live relay, originating from the 9 September Square in Sofia, of a parade of students and cultural workers on the occasion of the Bulgarian Day of Culture. At 0700 GMT the unidentified radio announcer begins by explaining the significance of the Bulgarian Day of Culture, which is connected with the cause of Cyril and Methodius and Slavonic belles lettres. At 0702 GMT the announcer says that "party and state leaders led by Todor Zhivkov general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, are taking their places at the rostrum of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum." He adds that a group of children present flowers to the following leaders present at the rostrum: "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Kiril Zarev."

The parade of children, students, and cultural workers commences at 0705 GMT; the relay then continues with a musical program until 0715 GMT. From 0715 to 0758 GMT the radio switches to various provincial cities such as Varna, Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, and others from where brief reports are given on the parades taking place there and on cultural successes achieved in these cities. Music is interspersed between the reports. At 0801 GMT the radio switches back to Sofia for the last few minutes of the parade.

TSOLOV: NEW APARTMENTS PROVE BCP VITALITY

AU231814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Comrade Tano Tsolov has commissioned a new apartment complex with modern facilities for public services in Silistra. In his speech he pointed out that this new social achievement of Silistra citizens is one of the proofs of the vitality of the BCP April policy and its December program.

BRIEFS

MILITARY V-E DAY CELEBRATION -- Thirty-nine years have elapsed since the day when the Red Banner waved on the Reichstag and heralded the victory of mankind over Hitlerite-Fascist Germany. For this victory the Soviet Union paid with many dear victims and soaked the earth with blood. A solemn meeting organized by the Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army was held at the Central House of the Bulgarian People's Army last night to mark this anniversary. A concert was attended by Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the Military Department at the BCP Central Committee; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; Lieutenant General Ivan Bosev, first deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; and generals, officers, and many citizens. Colonel Givi Ordzhonikidze, Soviet military, naval, and Air Force attache to Bulgaria, and the military attaches of the socialist countries in Bulgaria, were also present. [Excerpts] [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 May 84 p 1 AU]

REAGAN REMARKS ON C. AMERICA, MIDEAST, USSR

Worsening Ties Caused by U.S.

LD231125 Prague CTK in English 1036 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] New York, May 22 (CTK correspondent) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has urged Congress to approve additional military aid to the antipopular regime of El Salvador whose head Jose Napoleon Duarte is currently visiting the United States.

Speaking at a press conference last night, he again grossly attacked the progressive governments of Central American countries, especially the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. Ronald Reagan made it clear that the United States intends to make use of the sharpened situation in the Persian Gulf and is preparing an intervention in the area. Together with European allies, it is contemplating the creation of a new multinational force and other military actions by which it could secure its influence in the area under the pretext of "protecting free navigation".

Speaking about Soviet-American relations, Ronald Reagan maintained that his administration has been doing everything to improve them. This was at variance with facts which prove clearly Washington's responsibility for their present worsening.

Attempts To Evoke Illusions

LD232349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Michal Stasz reports from the United States on the latest press conference given by Ronald Reagan. In his opening statement, Reagan said that the main goal of his government in Central America is to achieve democracy. He expressed support for the initiatives of the Contadora Group and he declared that he is not preparing to send troops into this area. In reality American troops are already there, and under the pretext of permanent military maneuvers near El Salvador and Nicaragua, they are constantly in a high state of readiness. According to U.S. military representatives who direct the land, sea, and air exercises from Honduras, the aim of the military maneuvers is to put military pressure on the patriotic forces in this area and to support the anti-Sandinist bandits in the pay of the CIA.

President Reagan also declared that relations with the Soviet Union are really not as bad as his opponents on the Democratic side make out. Once again in conflict with reality, he attempted to evoke illusions among the Americans concerned about his policy of heightening tension when he declared that the United States is talking with the Soviet Union about several issues, and at many talks progress is said to have been achieved. The truth is that there are no talks taking place and Reagan's government gives such a label to every formal meeting with Soviet representatives and presents them as a U.S. success. At a time when the antiwar forces within NATO states and opposition to America dragging the world into war are growing, Reagan again attempted to say that black is white and vice versa.

HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING USSR INTERIOR MINISTER

LD231318 Prague CTK in English 1242 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 23 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president, received here Wednesday Soviet interior minister, Army General Vitaliy Fedorchuk, who is on a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The two representatives appreciated the level of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, as well as efforts to further develop them in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and strengthening of peace and socialism.

Fedorchuk in Bratislava

LD232348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today Army General Vitaliy Fedorchuk, Soviet minister of internal affairs.

In the afternoon Vitality Fedorchuk arrived in Bratislava. At the beginning of his 2-day stay in Salovakia, he was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

LENART MEETS WITH USSR SARATOV OBLAST OFFICIALS

LD231241 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Saratov Obkom, and Nikolay Aleksandrov, chairman of the Saratov Oblast soviet of people's deputies, were received today by Comrade Jozef Lenart. During their conversation they exchanged information on the efforts of the working people of the two countries to implement the conclusions of the communist parties' congresses. Comrade Gusev stressed the significance of mutual cooperation and made several concrete proposals for its extension in the spheres of chemical industry and agriculture. Another part of the Saratov Oblast delegation is in Nitra, attending a seminar on the use of intensification factors for the further development of plant production.

FOJTIK, PITRA RECEIVE USSR AMBASSADOR

LD231045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in connection with his beginning his tour of duty. Viktor Lomakin was also received by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the party's Central Committee. Their comradely discussion concerned further deepening cooperation between the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

DIFFERENT POSITIONS NO OBSTACLE TO SFRY TIES

AU221336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Czech 21 May 84 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation; CSSR Premier L. Strougal Begins His Visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] Lubomir Strougal, chairman of our Federal Government, is leaving today for a 4-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and his stay in this friendly socialist country will represent a new and significant chapter in the development of all-round friendly relations between our two nations and states.

The contacts between us, even those on a high level, have become regular contacts; that is also why, side by side with manifesting bilateral interest in the development and deepening of relations, it is possible to resolve, within the framework of these contacts, the very specific and practical problems of cooperation.

Naturally, the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations are not limited to economic cooperation and trade exchange. They are substantially more comprehensive, although the economy plays the most significant role in them. However, in the current phase, the main thing is not to stop at the economy alone, and to also expand other spheres of our relations, without detriment to the development of economic cooperation.

The premiers of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia regularly exchange views on the international situation during their meetings and deliberations. In the main features, we appraise this situation in the same way, even though there are certain differences between us, which stem from the differing international-political position of our countries -- Yugoslavia is one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, and we are in the Warsaw Pact. Both these differences, and also the differing forms of domestic development, are nevertheless not obstacles to the truly friendly and successfully developing relations between our states. Undoubtedly this will also be confirmed by the course of the friendly official visit which Comrade Lubomir Strougal will be paying to Yugoslavia in the next few days.

INDRA, DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN BELGIUM

LD232351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is continuing his official visit to Belgium today.

In the morning the Czechoslovak guest was received by Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of foreign relations. In the afternoon the Czechoslovak delegation visited an important steel center of Belgium, Liege, and had talks with other representatives of the Belgian Parliament. At the close of the second day of his stay, Alois Indra met Louis van Geyt, president of the Communist Party of Belgium.

Bohumil Horak reports on the events of today:

The second day of the official visit of Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, began when he was received by Leo Tindemans, the Belgian minister of foreign relations. During his talks with him, Comrade Indra stated that despite the differing opinions and attitudes which Czechoslovakia and Belgium have toward certain problems, there is nothing that hinders the development of mutual relations in the areas of politics, economy, science, and culture, and their reaching an overall higher level. He recalled that all possibilities have not yet been made use of in economic cooperation, particularly in industrial cooperation and joint procedure in key markets.

Leo Tindemans emphasized the importance of the visit of the chairman of the Federal Assembly to Belgium, and said that despite the difference in approach to the solution of some questions, it is necessary to look for that which links both our countries. I am pleased to find, said the Belgian minister of foreign relations, a great closeness of some international questions.

Shortly before midday, Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, with his group left for Liege, which is one of the large centers of the steel industry of Belgium. The chairman of the Federal Assembly was received by the governor of Liege, Gilbert Mottard, and he also met other representatives of this Belgian province.

He had a look at the town and visited the museum where he became familiar with the history of Liege and all of the Walloon region.

In the afternoon, after his return to Brussels, Alois Indra met the deputies of the Belgian Parliament. The topic of the discussion was the exchange of views on current international questions with an emphasis on the situation in Europe and mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Belgium. In the early evening today, Alois Andra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, met the president of the Communist Party of Belgium, Louis van Geyt. In a comradely conversation both representatives exchanged information on the fulfillment of the conclusions of party congresses of both countries, and they discussed some questions of contact between both communist parties.

HUSAK RECEIVES INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD231317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] In Prague Castle today President of the Republic Gustav Husak received Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Indian minister of defense, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia. They discussed the results of mutual Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation, as well as topical questions of the international political situation. The meeting was attended by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

Release on Activities

LD232146 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 23 (CTK) — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Indian Defence Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman, for talks on Czechoslovak-Indian cooperation and some aspects of the international situation. The minister also met with Czechoslovak National Defense Minister General Martin Dzur. They discussed possibilities of further extention of cooperation.

A release on Minister Venkataraman's official friendly visit, May 20-23, said that questions of interest to both sides were discussed during his talks with Defence Minister Martin Dzur, and that satisfaction at the development of mutual relations and cooperation was expressed.

Minister Venkataraman visited several Army units, industrial enterprises, and an agricultural cooperative, and had the opportunity to see the results of the construction of advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. The minister's visit contributed to the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India and the peoples of the two countries, the release said. Minister Venkataraman is leaving Prague later today.

HOFFMANN SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH ARAB TU GROUP

LD231316 Prague CTK in English 1237 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffman and General Secretary of the International Conferederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) Ahmaid Jallud signed here today a plan for cooperation between the two organizations for 1984-85.

They will exchange information and hold consultations on their stands on topical questions of the international trade union movement, with their principles preserved. A special attention will be paid to the problems of the Palestinian people in their struggle to create their own independent state on their own territory, and for their unification, including unity of the Palestinian trade union movement. The officials voiced the conviction that the implementation of the plan will help enhance mutual cooperation.

In the final discussion, they expressed full satisfaction with the visit of the ICATU delegation to Czechoslovakia from May 21. They condemned the militarist line of the most reactionary ruling circles of world imperialism, headed by the USA, which are trying to solve present-day international problems from the position of strength and are driving the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. They voiced support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries inspired by the endeavour to halt the arms race, ease international tensions and ensure just peace on this planet. They vehemently denounced the continuation of the criminal aggression against Arab, mainly Lebanese and Palestinian workers, provoked by Zionist circles supported by U.S. imperialist forces.

CHNOUPEK MEETS ZIMBABWE COUNTERPART, SIGNS ACCORD

LD231452 Prague CTK in English 1243 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 23 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his six-day official friendly visit to Zimbabwe today. Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Zimbabwean colleague Witness Managwende held talks on bilateral relations and the main international issues. The talks confirmed broad possibilities of promoting the two countries' relations, especially in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Dealing with the international situation, the two foreign ministers voiced concern over the dangerous developments in the world, caused by efforts of the most reactionary imperialist forces for military superiority and new rounds of arms race, especially in the nuclear sphere. They stressed the need for earliest possible agreements on such important issues as total ban on nuclear weapons tests, ban on the militarization of outer space, on the use of force in outer space, and from it against the earth, ban on and liquidation of chemical weapons worldwide.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Witness Mangwende voiced support for all constructive proposals conducive to the revival of detente, stronger confidence among states, and promotion of international cooperation. They confirmed that the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence can be ensured only by a just settlement of momentous international issues, exclusively by means of honest and matter-of-fact negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister informed his Zimbabwean colleague of the results of the April session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee in Budapest and stressed in harmony with its conclusions that if the NATO states take relevant steps leading to the removal of the U.S. missiles already deployed in West Europe, steps to cancel retaliatory measures on the part of the Warsaw Treaty countries will be taken at the same time. Thus a basis will be formed for the resumption of talks on the removal of nuclear weapons from Europe, both intermediate and tactical ones.

The two ministers reiterated solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America for freedom, independence, social progress and the right to decide their own fate, against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Discussing lasting tension in the south of Africa, the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe stated that a just and permanent settlement of the conflict cannot be achieved without consistent liquidation of all remnants of the policy of colonialism and racism in the area.

An agreement between the Czechoslovak and Zimbabwean Governments on cultural and scientific cooperation was signed by Bohuslav Chnoupek and Witness Mangwende at the close of the official friendly visit to Zimbabwe.

CHNOUPEK WELCOMED ON ARRIVAL IN ANGOLA

LD232024 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, arrived in Luanda from Zimbabwe today. He was welcomed by Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign relations. The two ministers later met at the talks at which they assessed topical issues of bilateral relations. The Angolan minister gave a festive dinner in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek.

SRV DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS MILITARY ACADEMY

LD231516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The official delegation of the Vietnamese People's Army led by Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of national defense, visited the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno today. At a friendship meeting, the head of the Vietnamese delegation praised the Czechoslovak people's solidarity with and assistance afforded to Vietnam in resolving the consequences of the long war. He underlined the principled line of the USSR and other socialist countries in ensuring their defense capability and peace.

DEPUTY MINISTER ON TIES WITH DEVELOPING STATES

AU211209 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 May 84 p 5

[Article by Engineer Jarislav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, in the "Economic Policy" column: "Our Experts Abroad; the Scientific-Technical Cooperation With the Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] The development of the national liberation movement after World War II has led to the liberation of the overwhelming majority of former colonies; new independent states emerged in their stead, which embarked on the path of their own economic and social development. In this way these new states were confronted by the task of overcoming their general economic obsolescence and the one-sided structure of their economies, which were generally oriented toward utilizing the natural and mineral resources in their countries according to the interests and needs of colonial powers. This means that in the economic sphere they must particularly ensure the development of their own industrial production and agriculture, and, in their social advance, overcome the colonialist legacy, especially in the sphere of medical care and education.

Like the other socialist countries, the CSSR is successfully striving for the development of political, trade, economic, and other contacts with the developing countries, and thus also for reducing the dependence of these countries on the former colonial powers. It must be added that we are also encountering the same interest on the part of our partners. In recent decades, the CSSR has built a number of industrial enterprises in the developing countries; it is also participating in the construction of enterprises by delivering machinery and equipment.

However, the developing countries are in urgent need of scientific-technical assistance for realizing their economic and social development; they cannot do without this assistance, because they lack sufficient qualified cadres of their own. In a number of countries this problem represents the limit of their further social and economic advance.

In its foreign-political and economic relations with the developing countries, the CSSR strictly adheres to the principle of respect for state sovereignty, independence, and mutual advantage, and it develops cooperation with these countries without any dependence of any kind of political conditions. The scientific-technical knowledge is being handed over to the developing countries in connection with the construction of industrial enterprises, and with the deliveries of equipment accompanied by the participation of Czechoslovak technicians. At the same time, their task is to train local workers in the operation and maintenance of the delivered equipment.

Apart from that, the CSSR is developing such scientific-technical cooperation with these countries as does not depend on goods deliveries. Our party and government bodies are placing increased emphasis on the development of scientific-technical cooperation with the developing countries; the number of Czechoslovak experts working abroad has been steadily increasing in the last few years. At the beginning of 1984, about 2,100 Czechoslovak experts were working in 52 developing countries; they were sent there through the Polytechna foreign trade enterprise. Cooperation with the developing countries is significant in the sphere of medical care -- about 600 Czechoslovak physicians are working abroad in various specializations, and the speedy development of medical care in these countries evokes further demands. A considerable number of Czechoslovak physicians are working in Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Kuwait, Zambia, Kampuchea, and so forth. The developing coutries are expressing considerable interest in our teaching staff for university-level schools, mostly those for medical and technical sciences. Currently about 150 Czechoslovak experts-teachers are working at universities and technical schools in Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, and so forth; but the requirements of the developing countries are considerably higher. About 100 Czechoslovak geologists are working abroad on the research of mineral resources. The development of housing construction and the building of the infrastructure in the developing countries has produced the demand for experts in housing and in road construction, and the same applies to the sphere of building materials. Czechoslovak experts are also active in various branches of industrial production, in the spheres of power industry, metallurgy, and so forth. The developing countries also need the cooperation of experts in the spheres of agriculture, water, and forest economy. It must be stressed that, apart from a high professional knowledge, the inevitable prerequisite for the implementation of our experts is the knowledge of certain world languages, particularly of English, French, Spanish, and -- in the last few years -- also of Portuguese.

The CSSR is also granting technical assistance to the developing countries through the UN organizations, by dispatching its experts on a long-term basis, or else as consultants for 2-6 months. In 1983, 90 Czechoslovak experts were working abroad on this basis. Other Czechoslovak experts participated in working out projects and studies for the UN organizations.

We in the CSSR receive several hundred trainees from the developing countries every year, to be trained in Czechoslovak industrial enterprises or, for instance, in the courses of the Czechoslovak television or of the foreign trade economy. We also accept trainees dispatched by UN organizations. The stay of foreign trainees is usually organized for a period from several weeks up to several months; schooling is carried out according to a specially prepared program.

On the basis of special agreements, the CSSR is accepting university and secondary school level students after graduation from their course of studies, mostly to attend Czechoslovak university level schools.

In 1983, almost 5,000 students were studying in this way in the CSSR. Apprentices are being accepted to a limited extent, to undergo a complete apprenticeship. A considerable number of working peoples from the SRV, Cuba, Mongolia, and Laos are raising their qualificiations in the CSSR within the framework of a job contract.

The scientific-technical cooperation and the granting of technical assistance to the developing countries represent a mutually advantageous form of contacts. At the same time, it helps expand the economic and trade relations between the CSSR and these countries in both directions, and also represents a certain foreign currency benefit. Absolutely not negligible is the fact that, by their highly qualified and conscientious work, sometimes under difficult conditions, the Czechoslovak specialists are cementing the good name of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the awareness of the high standards of its people. It can be stated with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of our experts who have been dispatched abroad are fulfilling this task with the awareness of their political and professional responsibility.

NATIONAL FRONT ON ELECTIONS, UPRISING JUBILEE

LD232324 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR chaired by Jozef Lenart, chairman of the Central Committee, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, has been in session in Bratislava. The Presidium assessed the contribution of bodies and organizations to the fulfillment of the tasks of election programs of the National Front. The Presidium emphasized the importance of further development of the pledge's movement and socialist competition in honor of 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising and liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army. The Presidium also discussed the preparation of the Czechoslovak Spartakiada 1985 in Slovakia.

JAKES ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

LD231454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The statewide meeting of officials of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society in Prague, to discuss implementation of the conclusions of the eighth and tenth sessions of the CPCA Central Committee uner the conditions of a scientific-technological society, was addressed by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He praised the significance of scientific-technological development in engineering, metallurgy and electrical engineering. He expressed the conviction that a scientific-technological society will develop its activities so that its practical results might be reflected as early as this year and the next years in order to promote the progressive trend of the plan. He described as a significant task of society in the present period the education and preparation of the working people for introduction and mastering of electrical engineering. He said ignorance in this sphere is reflected in an unnecessarily cautious approach toward practical implementation of electronics, although, together with robotization and automation, it represents the largest source of the growth of productivity and quality of labor in production.

Comrade Milos Jakes then paid attention to questions of remuneration. He noted that the possibilities for marked differentiation are not being satisfactorily used. Many leading economic workers are trying to continue the undifferentiated approach toward rewarding the results of labor.

In conclusion he stressed the significance of international cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries in science and technology.

EAST SLOVAK CPCZ MEETING ON ANIMAL PRODUCTION

LD231734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The session of the Slovakia Regional Committee of the CPCZ which met in Kosice today concerned itself with the fulfilling of tasks in animal production after the 16th CPCZ Congress, and its further complex development. Present were Miroslav Toman, federal minister of agriculture and food, and Rudolf Vanco, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee.

The report of the Presidium of the party regional committee stated that the aims of the party policy in the area of animal production in the region in the years 1980-83 and in the first quarter of this year have been fulfilled. Compared with 1980, the volume of gross agricultural production in animal production has risen by 4.4 percent. The planned growth in the raising of beef and pork is not being reached. The report pointed out that many agricultural enterprises are behind in the fulfillment of the program of the important development of plant production, particularly the production of bulk feeds. As it emerged from the discussion, animal production will develop in the East Slovak region in the coming period on the basis of its own feed sources, and its structure will be subordinate to this.

HAVLIN SPEAKS TO BRNO OFFICIALS ON EDUCATION

LD231616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The South Moravian party regional committee organized an aktiv of party, state, trade union, and youth organization officials from high schools and the institutions of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences from throughout the region in Brno today. Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking at the aktiv, dealt with the education tasks following the 10th session of the party Central Committee and with questions of the accelerated implementation of the conclusions of the eigth and ninth sessions of the party in the work of the organizations participating in the aktiv. Addressing high schools, he said, inter alia, that it is their important task to prepare students in such a way that they learn not only knowledge and how to develop individuality, but also the ability of economic thinking and an understanding of science, technological development, and an accelerated implementation of everything new.

SHORTCOMINGS IN PARAMILITARY TRAINING OUTLINED

AU191744 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak "Special Issue," Apr 84 (Signed to Press 16 Mar 84) pp 38-46

[Article by Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR) and chairman of the SSR Government Committee for Paramilitary Education of the Population: "The Unified System of the Population's Paramilitary Education and Its Main Tasks" -- article is written in Slovak]

[Excerpts] The characteristic feature of the current international situation is the growing strength or world socialism and, conversely, the general crisis of imperialism: of its economy, state system, policy, and ideology. Imperialism is irrevocably losing its power over the majority of mankind. Buffeted by profound conflicts, it is preparing the most terrible crime against mankind -- a nuclear missiles war.

As it was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress and also at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the aggressiveness of imperialism, and especially of U.S. imperialism, is growing.

The sharp edge of imperialism's strategy is mainly pointed against the countries of socialism, but also against countries which are preparing to embark upon this path of development. Imperialism feverishly accelerates its arms buildup, threatens with military strength, ruthlessly employs it against weaker free countries and nations, steps up the ideological struggle against the countries of the socialist society, and strives to slow down their economic development.

Proceeding from these facts, our Communist Party and the CSSR Government are doing everything in order for the defense capability of our state to be at par with the demands of the times, for us to be a firm link of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, which, headed by the Soviet Union, is the guarantee of our security.

In this context one also must see the objective laws governing the establishments of a unified system of the population's paramilitary education. Only people perfectly prepared for a possible nuclear war, people ideologically steeled, resilient, energetic, filled with love for their fatherland and with hatred of enemies, convinced about their strength and the strength of their allies, can defend socialism, its achievements, their freedom and independence, and their most noble goals.

Since the 15th CPCZ Congress, the paramilitary education of the population has been further improved. This process has been influenced, in particular, by the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 28 April 1978, "On Raising the Standard of Paramilitary Propaganda and a More Effective Popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army in Society." By its analysis of the state of the paramilitary education of the population and of solutions, the resolution prompted the appropriate organizations to step up their paramilitary educational work and emphasized the necessity to further deepen the unity between the Army and the people and to increase the effectiveness of paramilitary propaganda.

In the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] this has been manifested in a closer interconnection of paramilitary education with general social needs and events. The interest of the state, economic, and social agencies and organizations in the comprehensive education of the people has increased. Moreover, the expansion of the forms and the attractiveness of the special interest and paramilitary-physical training activity play an important role in deepening the paramilitary education of youth and all citizens. The material-technical ensuring of the educational process is being improved.

We cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved, however. Some shortcomings are recurring in the entire system of paramilitary education. Purposeful work is lacking when it comes to organizing some activities and, of course, the effect is also not such as we would wish. Paramilitary eduation still has not taken the desired place in the overall process of the management and political-organizational activity of agencies and organizations. Generally slower proceeds the application of those party tasks into the paramilitary education which pursue the development of the technical preparation of individuals and collectives, and of citizens for civil defense. There are considerable differences in the approach of the national committees and some organizations of the National Front, particularly of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union. In this lies the cause of the fact that in some places they are achieving excellent results, while in other places the paramilitary education is being practiced only in a formal manner.

The press, radio, and television are efficient instruments with which to influence paramilitary eduation.

One must exploit their agitation, propaganda, and organizational potential. The fact that in the worsening international situation the level of the paramilitary-patriotic awareness of the majority of the population has increased is also to the credit of the instruments of mass information and propaganda. This can be documented with the fulfillment of the general tasks of civil defense within the framework of the system of the population's paramilitary education, as well as with the numerous meetings and antiwar rallies, with the nationwide discussion on the pages of the press, and in radio and television programs.

When we praise the growing paramilitary-patriotic awareness, we must not forget to mention the existing, although not widespread instances when individuals do not comprehend, respectively do not want to comprehend, the duty to defend and the measures that are connected with it. This is a sign of poor educational work of those economic and social organizations in which the aforementioned individuals work, a reflection of the fact the functionaries of these organizations have not accepted as their own the demand for paramilitary education, that they do not feel responsible for carrying it out.

This is a shortsighted attitude. The foremost task is increasingly and more convincingly to bring close to the people the importance of paramilitary preparedness, the necessity of adopted measures, because they pursue increasing the strength of our country, its defense, and security. The urgency of such explanatory and propaganda work was noted at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session last year in the speech by Comrade V. Bilak, who said: "We must openly say that the defense and the security of the state require and will require no small material resources. Our people have more than once displayed their ardent patriotism. There is no doubt that also this time they are prepared not to spare energy and resources for the defense of their fatherland, for the happy life of future generations. No one wants or demands anything impossible. What is involved is that Czechoslovakia's resources be sensibly made use of and valorized [zhodnocovat], thus creating a greater growth of the national income, of national wealth."

An ideoeducational work oriented in this direction cannot permit any simplistic views about "tightening belts," because these negatively affect the feeling of patriotism and responsibility of all citizens for the fate of the fatherland. That, however, requires being consistently armed with facts and arguments, truthful and convincing appearance and work, particularly on the part of responsible functionaries' aktivs, which will consider the great maturity of our people and the fact that the overwhelming majority of the working people understand--in the interest of ensuring peaceful life -- the need for our country's defense capability.

The previous fulfillment of tasks in the paramilitary-psychological component reveals that the motivation aspect predominated in it over the performance component of the citizens' psychical resilience. This means that the psychical ability of an individual to consciously overcome various phobias lags. The importance of education toward adjusting one's behavior in complex battle conditions, that is, overcoming obstacles and difficulties, coping with difficulties, and the ability to suppress negative effects is not being appreciated.

One of the causes of the shortcomings is the small number of aids for the paramilitary-psychological work. In this respect more work awaits us in the sphere of theory as well as in practical implementation.

In 1981-83, the awareness of older youth and especially of enlisted men regarding the defense of the fatherland was greater than in the past. However, the development of practical paramilitary habits among the pupils of basic schools was less successful. During the course of the past school year, the number of special interest paramilitary groups [kruzky] even declined.

The state of the paramilitary education at secondary and university level schools is marked by similar shortcomings like at the lower educational levels. Increasing the quality of the paramilitary education of pupils and students requires eliminating the mostly verbal teaching as well as the consistent application of unified educational and training aspects of preparation, enhancing teacher's qualifications, and developing the pupil's activity outside classes and school.

In the preparation of recruits, the Svazarm [Union for Cooperation With the Army] organizations successfully implement the measures adopted for deepening ideological effect. However, attendance at training remains an enduring shortcoming. Therefore, the commissions of the paramilitary education in ministries [rezorty] and national committees must adopt measures that would lead to improving the attendance of recruits at training. This requires improving cooperation between the management of economic organizations and the plant committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and basic organizations of Svazarm and the Socialist Youth Union.

Another objective or group toward which the paramilitary-educational activity concentrates are citizens that do not belong to any of the aforementioned groups. The preparation of citizens for civil defense in the 1981-83 period was the most massive sphere of activity. It has its firm place in all organizations. In the expert-technical occupations, the majority of citizens expanded their knowledge regarding activity following the giving of the air alert and the threatening situation signals, and regarding protection against weapons of mass destruction. They became acquainted with ways designed to save persons from burning homes, and expanded their knowledge about fire prevention. They verified their acquired knowledge in discussions and informal talks, and in some groups also through anonymous tests. The assessments on the whole were favorable.

True, the paramilitary-expert knowledge of citizens often does not correspond to the demands determined by the Basic Norms of the population's knowledge About Civil Defense, issued by the staff of the CSSR Civil Defense in 1981. The basic problem is the short time for practical training. It is, above all, disciplines that are limited by time, quantity, or specific performance [as published] that are not being fulfilled. To this also come the problems connected with ensuring -- along the material-technical line -- lectures and occupations requiring demonstrations and practical training.

The acquisition of practical expert-technical knowledge, skills, and habits is to be regarded as the key task in the upcoming period. Without it we will not achieve the desired effectiveness of civil defense.

DISSIDENT LIS SENTENCED TO 3-MONTH TERM

NC231422 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 23 (AFP) -- Leading Czechoslovak dissident Ladislav Lis was sentenced to three months in prison today for breaking the conditions of a "restricted freedom" order, his friends said here.

He had notified police before leaving Prague for two weekends this month, but had not asked their permission to leave, and this contravened the conditions of the three-year "restricted freedom" order on him, the court said.

Western diplomats who tried to attend the hearing were turned away by police, who said the courtroom was full.

REAGAN'S COMMENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCE 'AMAZING'

LD232007 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The Near East, Central America, and disarmament. Wide ranging themes which U.S. President Reagan, discussed at a press conference in Washington. And even other noises were heard. How should they be judged? Horst Kaeubler goes into further details in the following report:

Are there reasons for concern about the danger of nuclear war? Oh no, says Ronald Reagan. If there were such reasons he would no longer sleep so peacefully in the White House. What the American President announced last night at a press conference in Washington is amazing. The world is now safer after the three and a half years of his term in office, and no one needs to be afraid that his administration is up to no good in Central America or in the Persian Gulf. There was no wish to move into Nicaragua, there was no wish to send U.S. troops to the Gulf region. Perhaps we have seen wrongly everything that has been happening in Washington since Reagan came to office. Only, listeners, one asks oneself why, particularly in the last few days, personalities who have a position and a name in Washington should raise their voices loudly and clearly to warn once again that the foreign policy of the Reagan government is making the world less safe than ever before.

Dante Fascall, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, spoke of the Reagan administration running the risk of an irreversible arms race. He called on the White House to negotiate seriously with the Soviet Union on a ban on strategic arms including the star wars weapons planned by President Reagan. At an event in Santa Barbara, in California, Gary Hart, one of the Democratic presidential candidates, accused the President of playing at show business on the disarmament question. Gary Hart pointed out that the administration is currently working on 30 nuclear weapons programs. Randall Kehler, national coordinator of the freeze movement in the United States, called the decision made last week to add an additional 15 MX intercontinental missiles to the nuclear first-strike program a rejection of the call for an urgent stop to the arms race.

In view of increasing criticism of his foreign policy, does the head of the White House see himself under pressure, that he publicly rejects all accusations of having led the world to the edge of catastrophe and of playing with the thought of military intervention in Central America and the Middle East? The time of the American presidential elections is coming nearer and nearer. Is not Ronald Reagan seeking a new image which would promise reelection?

Statements such as those made by the President at his press conference are not sufficient, as you know, to offer proof of uprightness. The question must be asked: What is this President who rejects the accusations of having itchy fingers and wanting to blow up the world, really doing? Regarding the Middle East, has not President Reagan just demanded in a personal letter to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia that landing rights be granted to American combat aircraft in the event that the use of U.S. Armed Forces defend shipping in the Persian Gulf becomes necessary? However, when the CIA mined the Nicaraguan coastal waters, no one in Washington considered restoring freedom of movement for shipping.

Let us continue with Central America. The White House is pressuring Congress to grant the hated junta in El Salvador a new $62-million credit for military aid. And the administration is further demanding that $21 million be made available to the band of Somoza mercenaries which the CIA has drummed up against revolutionary Nicaragua. And the American President says that he is not even thinking of practicing a policy of military intervention in Central America. Are the Contras perhaps to receive the money in order to pay compensation to Nicaragua for what they have destroyed in actions under cover of darkness?

And there is the central question of ending nuclear armament. Ronald Reagan regards concessions in the question of arms reduction, as he put it, as unsuitable. Is it American concessions that are involved? Is it not rather a question of creating more security for all through fewer weapons while preserving the military balance? In a joint appeal, Sweden, India, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania, and Argentina have demanded from the nuclear powers that a nuclear arms freeze be agreed on as a first step to disarmament. But John Hughes, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, called this new initiative, when it had hardly become known in Washington, not practical. This answer seems like a programmatic no to arms reduction. And the question linked to this, listeners, is how credible is the U.S. President?

HONECKER CONGRATULATES FRG'S VON WEIZSAECKER

LD231648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has sent a telegram of congratulations to the newly elected Federal president of the FRG, Richard von Weizsaecker. Erich Honecker linked his best wishes and greetings with the hope that relations between the GDR and the FRG would continue to develop in the spirit of peace and would contribute to an improvement in the international situation.

RECEPTION MARKS PROMULGATION OF FRG BASIC LAW

LD232054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- To mark the occasion of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the FRG, there was a reception on Wednesday in the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR. The head of the permanent mission of the FRG, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, welcomed as guests Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other GDR public figures, among them Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Talks With Fischer

LD231409 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Tunisia, Oskar Fischer and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, continued today with a detailed exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer and his Tunisian guest praised the steady and problem-free development of bilateral relations between the two countries. They reaffirmed their intention to continue this good development on the basis of mutual trust and respect for the national identity of the two sides and to promote the expansion of relations in all fields for mutual benefit.

At the end of the talks, the ministers signed a consular treaty that regulates the tasks and authority of the consulates of the two countries. The treaty will help deepen relations between the GDR and Tunisia and promote cooperation.

A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries for the period 1984 to 1986 was also signed. It includes, among other things, further continous cooperation in higher education, education, scientific research, and art and culture. Through an exchange of notes, the GDR and Tunisia agreed to lift the need for visas for possessors of diplomatic and official passports in travel between the two states.

The ministers expressed their conviction that the agreements reached would help to stimulate the development of relations in the economic, cultural, and scientific field.

Beji Caid es-Sebsi invited the GDR foreign minister to pay an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. Earlier, the Tunisian foreign minister was briefed on developments in the GDR capital in the Berlin town hall and signed the city's golden book. In an ensuing visit to the Pergamon Museum, he became acquainted with the care of unique treasures of world culture.

Honecker: Prevent Nuclear War

LD232047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- For the GDR there is nothing more important than, together with all forces ready for understanding, to contribute to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. This position was reaffirmed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at a meeting with the Tunisian foreign minister, Beji Caid es-Sebsi, in Berlin today.

Honecker said that the increasing aggravation of the world political situation was a cause of deep concern. The development of new American nuclear missiles in some West European countries was a direct threat to the life and security interests of the states of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.

The escalation of the nuclear arms race caused by this, which it was intended to extend to space, too, had increased the danger of a nuclear war. But the GDR did not regard this dangerous development as irreversible and was undertaking appropriate actions.

The two politicians expressed the view that improvement of the international situation and a return to detente required a serious and responsible dialogue between the states. The policy of the GDR and Tunisia was aimed at helping to remove sources of tension and armed conflicts in the world. All international disputes must be settled by peaceful means through negotiations.

The Tunisian foreign minister noted the increasing trend toward the use of force in international relations. He stressed that lasting solutions of disputes had never been achieved by such means. This also determined his country's stance toward the Middle East conflict, which directly threatened international security and peace.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed that the GDR would continue to support consistently and resolutely a peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict and the transformation of the Mediterranean region from a zone of military confrontation into an area of lasting peace and cooperation.

During the meeting, possibilities for the consolidation of bilateral relations, which could be a good example of how two states with different social concepts could cooperate for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of the safeguarding of peace, were discussed.

Stoph Affirms Economic Ties

LD232051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and Tunisia are good, are developing continuously, and are capable of being expanded further. This was noted by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, during a talk in Berlin today. They reaffirmed their interest in the continuation of economic cooperation for mutual benefit. During the friendly meeting, Willi Stoph explained the policy of the GDR, which is directed toward the safeguarding of peace and well-being of the people. The creative strength and the industry of the working people guaranteed a stable and continuous development for the country. Touching on the GDR's foreign policy, he stressed that in view of the aggravated international situation resulting from the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms build-up and the escalation of the nuclear war the most urgent task today. Beji Caid es-Sebsi spoke about Tunisia's internal political development. He described the preservation of national unity and of political and social stability as the basic feature of Tunisia's policy. His government's efforts were directed toward strengthening the economy and the progress and prosperity of the country and the people.

AXEN, HONECKER MEET ARGENTINE CP LEADER

LD231552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, ended his visit to the GDR today. He was given a cordial send-off by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During his visit he was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, for an extensive exchange of views. In Berlin and in Frankfurt/Oder and Erfurt Bezirk the Argentinian guest familiarized himself with the numerous initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. At the end of his visit Athos Fava spoke at the Karl Marx Party College on "The Argentinian Communists' tasks for the safeguarding of democracy and for the defense of the vital interests of the working people."

MITZINGER, USSR COAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MEET

DW231243 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The further deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the coal industries of the GDR and the USSR was discussed in Berlin today by ministers Wolfgang Mitzinger and Boris Bratchenko. They examined possibilities for a more effective cooperation between the two countries in the rational utilization of fuels and energy, the higher refinement of coal, as well as in the development and production of industrial robots and rationalization means in mining technology. During his stay of several days the Soviet minister will visit open pit mines as well as refinement and machine-building enterprises.

MAGDEBURG COURT CONVICTS TRANSIT ABUSERS

AU211959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 17 May 1984 the Magdeburg Bezirk Court sentenced (West) Berlin residents Holger Koerner and Lutz Jaeger to 7 years and 2 months and to 5 years imprisonment respectively for crimes under Section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement.

Their Peugeot 304 and Ford Escort automobiles with license plate numbers B-ES 276 and B-TO 890, respectively, were impounded. Koerner and Jaeger, who has a court record, had let themselves be hired by the association headed by Fuerch via newspaper ads in order to obtain money by criminal means. Under instructions of the gang leader and of his agency leader Bethe, they participated in organized crimes against the GDR. On the order of their employers, Koerner and Jaeger separately entered the GDR with specially prepared automobiles and, using conspiratorial means and methods, carried out crimes against the GDR. In keeping with instructions they abused the transit agreement as well as the generous entry and visitor's regulations.

DECISION ON BENEFITS FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

AU221144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 84 p 3

["Joint SED Central Committee, FDGB National Executive Committee, and GDR Council of Ministers 17 May Decision on Measures To Improve the Working and Living Conditions of Families With Three or More Children"]

[Text] Implementing the SED program and the 10th Party Congress decisions on the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and consistently continuing the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and on the basis of the outstanding initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition, the social security and protection of families with three or more children will be further expanded. Party, state, and trade unions regard marriage and the family, and the promotion of them by our society, as an essential component part of the further development of the socialist way of life.

Children are part and parcel of the meaning and happiness of marriage. It is a primary concern of the socialist state to improve the social and material conditions of families with three or more children on the basis of the increasing national economic opportunities, as it befits the great achievements of these families for society. Proceeding from this the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive Committee, and the GDR Council of Ministers have decreed the following:

1 -- Families with three children must be supplied on a priority basis with apartments suitable for the number of family members and the age and sex of the children. The construction of new apartments, the maintenance and medernization of residential buildings, and the distribution of housing must be carried out accordingly.

2 -- Working mothers have the opportunity on the birth of their third and of any additional child after proclamation of this decision, to claim paid leave after maternity leave until the child is 18 months old. For this maternity year, which is being extended by 6 months, an allowance will be paid not exceeding the amount of sick benefit to which she is entitled in the event of her own disability for work because of sickness, but at least M350 monthly, beginning with the seventh week of incapacitation. Mothers working part-time receive a corresponding share of these amounts.

3 -- Married mothers with three or more children, when taking leave to nurse their sick children, will receive an allowance totaling 90 percent of their net average earnings for up to 2 workdays. If such mothers are compelled to be absent from work for a longer period of time, beginning with the third day an allowance will be paid to them which is equivalent to what they are entitled to receive in the event of their own incapacitation beginning with the seventh week of their incapacity.

This benefit will be paid to mothers with -- three children for the duration of a total of 8 weeks; -- four children for the duration of a total of 10 weeks -- five or more children for the duration of a total of 13 weeks in a calendar year.

In justified cases these provisions may be applied to the husband or to the child's grandmother instead of to the mother.

4 -- The following measures for special assistance to families with four or more children as well as to single citizens with three children contained in the ordinance of 4 December 1975 shall also be applied to couples with three children:

-- ensuring health care, particularly by developing dispensary treatment, fast consultation opportunities in outpatient and medical institutions, availability of preventive and curative treatment on a priority basis;

-- preferential admission to day nurseries and kindergartens near their residences;

-- preferential assignement of vacation places and holiday trips;

-- subsidies within the framework of the financial means available to the local councils under consideration of the social situation of the families, particularly for the purchase of children's clothing, for meals for children and students, as well as on the occasion of admission to schools, participation in children's holiday camps and in youth initiation ceremonies.

-- conditions for loans to young married couples must be so amended that in the event three children are born a release from repayment of the entire M 5,000 loan is granted.

This decision goes into effect as of 1 June 1984. The pertinent legal provisions will be issued by the GDR Council of Ministers in agreement with the FDGB National Executive Committee.

BRIEFS

NAVAL TRAINER IN LIBYA -- Tripoli, 22 May (ADN) -- The GDR People's Navy training ship Wilhelm Pieck is in Tripoli for a several-day long friendship visit. At its arrival on Monday the crew was welcomed by representatives of the Libyan Navy. The program for the first day included a cordial meeting with the incumbent secretary of the Tripoli People's Committee as well as with the commander of the Libyan capital's naval base. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 22 May 84 LD]

ANOTHER FILMMAKER AGREEMENT WITH POLAND -- The GDR and Poland agreed in Berlin today on joint plans in the film industry for the period up to 1985. The agreement provides, among other things, for joint productions, and for retrospectives with films by Konrad Wolf in Poland and by Jerzy Kawalerowicz in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

WARSAW PACT'S MARSHAL KULIKOV DEPARTS 23 MAY

LD231523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact has left our country. Marshal Viktor Kulikov had viewed the tactical exercise of designated staff and troops of the Hungarian People's Army.

OLYMPIC GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S M.V. RANA DEPARTS

LD232034 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- M.V. Rana, Mexican president of the General Assembly of National Olympic Committees, held talks with Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, and Pal Schmidt, secretary-general of the International Olympic Committee, Wednesday morning. The parties discussed issues on strengthening the Olympic movement and connected joint efforts in the future. M.V. Rana left Budapest Wednesday afternoon.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAYDEN ARRIVES

LD232305 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Bill Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest for an official visit early evening Wednesday. The head of Australian diplomacy and his party were met at the airport by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister. Present was John Kelso, Australian ambassador accredited to Hungary.

KUWAITI DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS 21-23 MAY

LD232212 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Invited by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, Kuwaiti deputy foreign minister, visited Budapest on May 21-23. The minister held talks with Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, on current international issues and bilateral relations. Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, met Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid and discussed opportunities for the development of bilateral economic relations.

Educational Exchange Protocol

LD240425 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Today a Hungarian-Kuwaiti cultural and scientific cooperation work schedule for the period 1984-1986 was signed in Budapest by Robert Garai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Rashid A. al-Rashid, secretary of state for foreign affairs. The agreement provides for exchanges of university and college scholars and various exhibitions, and the celebration of the birth anniversary of Hungarian orientalist Gyula Germanus (1884-1979) in both countries. After a three-day visit here, the Kuwaiti delegation left Budapest for Sofia Wednesday.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES DEBTS TO WEST

AU211145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 84 p 5

["Statement" by Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance: "Debts Toward the Western Countries"; in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] PAP -- The agreement concerning our debts toward commercial banks that we signed at the end of April this year contains a solution which for a temporary period of time will not overburden our balance of payments with the repayment of debts and which at the same time is acceptable to our creditors. We will start repaying the capital as of 1989, and we have received better conditions for doing so than in previous annual agreeements. This year and next year we will not be deprived of foreign currency reserves from our balance of payments due to repayments, because, in accordance with the agreement, what we pay this year and next year will be refunded to us in the form of new credits.

The agreement burdens our balance of payments for several years, a period which, together with the improved import possibilities, has to be fully used to modernize the economy, bring technology up to date, and create better conditions for an economic growth and for future exports. Not one single dollar from the new credits can be used for increasing consumption or for other purposes not connected with production and export potential. Heeding this rule is not only a question of the Government's determination, but also a question of the suitable functioning of the entire economic-financial system. This is also a question of encouraging enterprise leaderships to favor exports. One should be aware that for 10 years we will only sustain ourselves at the level permitted by the domestic resources produced by our economy, without a repeated use of foreign credits. There is no other way out. No one will waive our debts.

The agreement with the commercial banks only concerns about $7 billion, which is about 25 percent of our total debts. Most of this figure consists of debts for credits guaranteed to us by governments. These creditors are joined by the so-called Paris Club. During talks to reschedule repayments of our guaranteed credits, we will insist on an influx of new credits arranged by bilateral agreement. This is essential in order to increase our economy's possibilities of expansion, develop its export potential, and, utlimately, speed up the repayment of our debts. Such a program guarantees the interests of both sides.

We have suffered clear and serious losses because of the attitudes of some Western countries belonging to the Paris Club. Because our development possibilities have been reduced, through no fault of our own, we now have the right to expect the kind of conditions which will make it possible to make good these losses, S. Nieckarz said.

The Paris Club broke off all talks with us in January 1982. Sanctions and restrictions were imposed, and credits were blocked. This can be described as a phenomenon in world credit relations: Creditors have done everything possible to make life difficult for the debtor, cause losses, and reduce their own chances of obtaining their own money back.

There have been no talks with the Paris Club for the past 2 years. Renewing them has been made dependent on political conditions. No sovereign country can agree with this, because to do so would be to agree with outside interference and with violation of one's sovereignty. Right now the Paris Club is not naming any political conditions. This has made it possible to renew talks. Three technical meetings have taken place to prepare for the next meeting, in Paris on 21 May.

Prior to these talks, our stance is as follows. We must above all be certain that our application to join the IMF and the World Bank will be "unblocked." We must receive a guarantee of an influx of new credits and of a return to normal financial-credit relations. Neither will we forget the losses caused by the restrictions, which have also affected our standard of living.

If the representatives of governments permit themselves to be guided by economic-financial interests, a joint formula of agreement will almost certainly be found. Our trump card in these talks is the reality of our economy and the achievement of a permanent trade surplus. Our debts toward the member-countries of the Paris Club are $15.6 billion right now, which is only about 3 percent of what the countries of the Third World owe the Paris Club.

Minister Nieckarz said that our total debts right now amount to $26.4 billion.

It is also worth drawing attention to Minister Nieckarz's closing statement. He said: Our exports are too low compared to the economic level we have achieved. Developing export potential is our economy's be-all or end-all.

CUBAN JUSTICE MINISTER, DOMERADZKI SIGN AGREEMENT

LD232157 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Lech Domeradzki and Juan Escalona Reguera, the Justice Ministers of Poland and Cuba, have signed an agreement on cooperation between the Justic Ministries of the two states. The agreement also envisages an expansion of scientific cooperation in research into the effects of criminality and the ways of combating it. A plan for interministerial cooperation during the coming years was adopted. The Cuban guest was received today by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee of the PZRP. The sociopolitical situation in the two states and matters of bilateral cooperation were discussed.

AGENDA OF 30 MAY SEJM SESSION ANNOUNCED

LD231858 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 23 May -- The Sejm (parliament) of the Polish People's Republic is to hold its 50th meeting on May 30. The meeting will open at 11. The agenda of the meeting is to include following items:

-- the government's information on the state's maritime policy,
-- first reading of the government draft law on communications,
-- first reading of the government draft law on public roads,
-- election of members to the Social and Economic Council at the Sejm.
-- changes in make-up of Sejm committees.

POLITBURO EXAMINES PLANS FOR UPCOMING CC PLENUM

AU211106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 15 May, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the state of preparations for the coming 16th Central Committee Plenum, which will be devoted to strengthening the role of the workers class in the party and state.

It was decided to convene the Central Committee session during the first 10 days of June this year in Lodz. A large group of party and nonparty workers, work force representatives, trade unionists, and aktivists in workers self-management bodies and in youth organizations will be invited to attend. During this open Central Committee session, an assessment will be made of the conclusions and opinions voiced during last year's National Conference of Workers Aktivs. This assessment is in accordance with a motion passes by the National Conference of PZPR delegates.

The Politburo assessed the country's sociopolitical situation. It was determined that there is more and more social interest in the people's council elections. Preparations for this important citizens event are entering a final phase. Election programs are being discussed during meetings, at which they are frequently amended. Numerous views expressed during meetings with candidate people's councillors primarily concern local issues involving cities, districts, rural areas, and regions, but they also involve nationwide matters. Party members were asked to take active part in preelection meetings inside social circles and factories.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES USSR VISIT, DEBTS

AU221317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19/20 May 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: The Council of Ministers held a meeting on 18 May at which Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the results of his visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

The Council of Ministers stressed the great political and economic importance of the visit. The talks with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the meetings with the highest party and state authorities of the USSR have helped strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Council of Ministers fully endorsed the visit's results, which attest to the favorable state of Polish-Soviet relations, map out the lines of future cooperation, confirm the durability of our alliance and the guarantee of our borders, and constitute a constribution to strengthening the integration of the socialist community.

The document signed during the visit to the effect that thte fraternal Polish-Soviet relations will be improved and developed in the basic areas of socioeconomic life is of great importance. "The Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PRR and the USSR up to 2000" is a strong incentive for repairing and developing our economy and overcoming the results of the restrictions imposed on us by the United States and some other capitalist countries. Soviet assistance in 1984 in the form of additional supplies to Poland of cereals, rice, tea, and crude oil is also valuable. The repayment of our debts has been rescheduled up to 1990. The Soviet side also kindly agreed to our request to postpone the deadline for balancing the payments between our two countries.

The government decided that ministers and heads of central offices will outline specific measures to be taken by the bodies subordinated to them to further develop the documents signed during the visit.

The chairman of the Planning Commission was instructed to draw up detailed proposals aimed at implementing the decisions contained in the program up to 2000 concerning the coordination of the Polish and Soviet socioeconomic plans for 1986-1990. The vice premier who heads the Polish section of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was charged with attending to the issues concerning the implementation of immediate and long-term tasks contained in the above program.

The government stressed that the development of mutually beneficial economic links, especially including production cooperation and specialization and scientific-technical cooperation, should be permanent and should favor the development and modernization of our economy. The strategic aims of the program up to 2000 are consistent with the Polish people's vital interests.

The Council of Ministers studied the report submitted by the minister of finance on the implementation of the 1983 state budget. The state's fiscal economy achieved visible progress in 1983, and the national income increased -- for the first time since the economic crash in 1980 -- 5.8 percent.

The process of the stabilization of the economic situation was hindered by the continued economic difficulties. The disproportions between individual sectors of the national economy continued and the process of the economy's restructuring progressed relatively slowly. Pressure to increase wages was considerable, and the population's cash incomes increased 22 percent. The upsurge of wages for material production was too high in comparison with the upsurge in production.

The Council of Ministers approved the finance minister's budget bill. The draft changes in the budget law will make it consistent with the principles of the economic reform. It is expected that the Sejm's role in shaping the budget economy will increase, that financing for the people's councils will be strengthened, that the independence of these councils will be increased, and that the methods of budget planning will be further improved. The draft budget law will be transmitted to the Sejm within days.

The Council of Ministers examined the report on the implementation of the conservation program in 1983 and agreed that conservation measures had produced the desired results in lowering the material intensity of national income by 2.2 percent and the consumption of fuels by 0.2 percent. Productivity per worker in terms of national income increased about 7 percent, and better results in the buildup of inventories were achieved.

Those results were obtained mainly through tapping simple reserves. The Council of Ministers also noted that the conservation program for 1983 had not been adopted by all enterprises, that waste and extravagance had been rife, and that telling results in technological progress and new designs and technologies had not been achieved.

The Council of Ministers adopted the conservation report and its proposals aimed at intensifying conservation measures and stressed that the systems-type solutions created in 1983 should be consistently used now and in the future and that efforts should be made to ensure that the available materials and fuels are economically used in order to increase production.

The Council of Ministers approved the government program for developing the material base of education and upbringing. The present material base of education is inadequate because the increasing numbers of children, the depreciation of the base of education, and delays in investments and repairs create serious threats to the implementation of the tasks of education and upbringing.

The Council of Ministers adopted the resolution on ensuring the necessary level of the production of metallurgical articles and the modernization of the iron and nonferrous metals industry in 1983-85 and 1986-1990. The resolution was discussed by the Government Presidium when it visited Nowa Huta.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT-TU MEETING HELD IN WARSAW

Workers' Problems Discussed

LD231357 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- A meeting of Polish trade unions' representatives with the party and government leadership has opened at Warsaw's Marceli Nowotko mechanical works. Those attending the meeting cordially greeted Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, on his arrival there.

Taking part in the meeting are representatives of trade union organizations of more than 200 key industrial enterprises, chairmen of national trade union organizations, and provincial consultative commissions for trade union affairs.

The meeting is to discuss the country's social and economic problems and the problems of workers. The session is taking place under the slogan "The trade union movement is strong in unity for the workers' service."

It was noted at the beginning of the session that one of the main directions of the debate will be a review of implementation of proposals presented at the first meeting which was held in August 1983 at Baildon Steelworks in Katowice.

The meeting of trade unions representatives with the party and government leadership was opened by Romuald Sosnowski, chairman of the Collegium of Polish National Trade Unions Organizations, who spoke about key tasks of the revived trade unions, both organizational tasks (concerning strengthening the trade union structure and bringing the broad masses of the working people into the trade unions), and tasks connected with the election campaign to the people's councils and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

R. Sosnowski described the present stage in the development of the trade union movement: "Our main task," he said, "is to strengthen the position of the PPR in Europe and the world. This does not mean, however, that we are to be only an obedient and uncritical partner to the authorities. We want our voice to be one of the main sources of information for the state authorities. Speaking in support of the leading role of the party in society, and for socialism, we are at the same time against any distortions." In conclusion, R. Sosnowski recalled that the meeting is being held on the eve of the unprecedented Central Committee plenum which will be devoted to the working class.

A speech was made at the meeting by Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He presented the meeting with problems connected with preparations for the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and acquainted the trade unionists with the main points of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo report. He also discussed the progress of the people's councils election campaign and the tasks connected with it. T. Porebski said, in particular, that during the latest stage in the election campaign to the people's councils there were 46,000 consultative meetings with candidate deputies. These were attended by more than 2.3 million citizens. This, T. Porebski remarked, is quite a lot in our present political conditions. He said that about 40 percent of the candidate deputies are trade unionists. Our party duty, the Central Committee secretary said, is to see that at least half the deputies to the people's councils are workers, especially in the major industrial agglomerations.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, said in his speech that many facts demonstrate that the proposals put forward at last year's meeting with Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Baildon Steelworks in Katowice, did not only remain on paper. They were and still are the center of attention of the authorities and were the basis of many decisions in keeping with the interests of workers' collectives. M. Rakowski stressed that the government listens attentively to the opinions of the working people and knows about their difficulties and problems. Any differences of opinion are natural. An example of this is the discussion on the experimental wage systems bills or, at the end of 1983, on the food price increases. M. Rakowski paid much attention to future relations between the government and the trade union movement. The most important thing here is to improve the system of public consultations on all questions of workers' collectives.

M. Rakowski's speech was followed by debates in which it was stressed that the situation of the industrial working class, bearing the burden of the economic crisis, is especially difficult. At the same time the difference in living standards between different social groups is being aggravated. A number of private enterprises, taking advantage of the crisis, are getting richer, and the state is not capable of creating an effective tax system. We do not demand privileges, said participants in the debate, but we are against privileges for others. It is not for an opposition writer to decide whether we will build socialism and how it will be; it is for us.

Jaruzelski: Strong TUs Desired

LD232247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] The main accent of the day that is drawing to a close was the second national meeting between representatives of the trade unions and the party and government leaders. In the final part of the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak. He stated that the meeting had confirmed once again the great importance the party and government attach to the voice of working people. The premier stressed that a reborn, class union movement, in its service of working people, organically links that service with a sense of responsibility for the country, for socialist Poland. We stress with all force, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated, that we desire strong trade unions, since that is in the interests of the socialist state and all its citizens.

The participants in the second national meeting between representatives of the trade unions and the party and government leadership adopted a unanimous resolution which states that where social issues and all the important problems of working people are concerned the voice of the trade unions ought to be treated as a significant expression of the opinions of the working world. The trade unions, the resolution states, see the need for an all-round improvement of the national economy. There is room in this work for the activity and initiative of the union movement. The resolution also states the necessity of improving the policy for prices and the cost of living, along with the mechanisms of the economic reform.

The trade union representatives assembled at the meeting issued an appeal to the working people in the town and the countryside, to members of trade unions, calling on all those who desire a consolidation of society and the implementation of the line of accord and reforms to support through participation in the elections the candidates to the people's councils whose names appear on the lists of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON). The elections to the people's councils, the appeal runs, are being held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the existence of People's Poland. We will not permit ourselves to be pushed off this socialist road. Our commitment to the electoral campaign is at the same time an expression of support for the program of peace and security in the homeland.

Porebski Previews CC Plenum

LD232102 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Good day. This is the reporting point at the Marceli Nowotko Plant in Warsaw. The second national meeting between representatives of the trade unions and the leaders of the party and government has been going on for 8 hours. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, laid before the participants in the meeting matters connected with the preparations for the 16th plenum of the party Central Committee, which will be held at the beginning of June in Lodz and will be devoted first and foremost to an assessment of the implementation of the suggestions put forward at the national session of the workers activists in Warsaw last year. This speech, ladies and gentlemen, represented a consultation of sorts with the unions on matters that primarily concern working people. Tadeusz Porebski stated, among other things:

[Begin Porebski recording] I have been assigned the duty of presenting at our meeting today two issues. First, the state of preparations for the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and some of the theses of the Politburo report which are to be heard at this plenum. We -- I mean the party leadership -- would also like to treat today's meeting as a consultation [passage indistinct] and proposals to enrich the contents of the plenum. The second issue I would like to discuss briefly is the state of the electoral campaign to the people's councils, as well as the current tasks that follow from it for all the links of PRON, for the party, the parties' signatories, and all the sociopolitical organizations.

Let me proceed to the first subject. I mentioned that we view the presentations today of some of the proposals to be raised at the plenum as a form of consultation. To begin with, a few organizational details: As we know, the plenum will be held in workers' Lodz, and is scheduled for 2 and 3 June. On the eve of the plenary session CC members and candidate members will hold over 40 meetings with the work forces of the enterprises in Lodz. This, too, will be a form of consultation prior to the plenary session.

The Politburo plans to invite 800 workers to the plenary session, half of them people from outside the party. This group will doubtless include trade union activists as well as Sejm deputies who are both party members and nonmembers. We expect about 50 debaters to take part in the discussion. We are also counting on other voices being put forward for the protocol to the plenary meeting, who will be treated on an equal footing with the speakers.

Two papers are planned as an introduction to the discussion: a Politburo report whose working title is: On the Further Consolidation of the Leading Role of the Working Class in the Building of Socialism in Poland. The second paper is a government report on the role of factory collectives in the implementation of economic tasks. [Words indistinct] for discussion at the plenary meeting is the essential initiatives aimed at enlarging the influence of workers on state activity -- in short, how to do it, how to improve it [words indistinct] on shaping the program of action of the party and state, (?on) its present and long-term (?amendments).

The second of the directional problems involves enlarging the role of factories in meeting social and everyday needs, the social upbringing and cultural needs of working people. The next issue is how to increase the stature and influence on the course of factory affairs of highly qualified workers. The following topic is how to implement the slogan on good work as the basis for workers' horizontal and vertical promotion; and what this promotion should offer in contemporary conditions.

The next topic is awards for leading workers; and finally, problems of streamlining work in industrial plants, such as labor discipline, quantity and quality of production, economy measures and saving. In the report at the beginning it is stated that the number of workers in our country today amounts to 7.6 million citizens; 62 percent of people working in the socialized economy are workers. The figure is 44 percent in the entire national economy. If we take the average worker family and take into account the numbers given, it turns out that more than half the population in Poland are workers and their families. Another interesting thing, already known, in fact, but worth recalling, which we read in the report, is that more than half the workers are employed in 2 percent of Poland's industrial plants employing more than 1,000 people.

Practical conclusions and, I think, the trends of our political work for today and the future, result from this.

When speaking of the worker nature of our party, we particularly stress the need to increase workers' participation in and influence on the shaping of the party program, both on the large scale -- that which concerns Poland's affairs -- and the one that encompasses the affairs of the voivodships and individual enterprises. We must achieve progress that counts in this sphere.

When speaking of the worker nature of the party, we will be speaking also of the need to increase -- continually to increase -- the workers' participation in the party authorities. When compared with the campaign of 1980, we achieved some progress in the last electoral campaign, that of 1983. Nevertheless we are not yet satisfied with this progress.

Finally, this is also a matter of our work on improving the social composition of the party, for workers make up 40 percent of its members and candidate members. Under this heading we also speak of the party's role in relation to the working class, repeating -- and expatiating broadly upon -- the well-known Leninist theses in this respect.

When speaking in the report of the workers and their allies, we point out the particular role of the intelligentsia, their role and duties in regard to the working class and the socialist state, particularly in productive enterprises. We point out that the majority of the intelligentsia have a worker and peasant background, and that this group was, as it were, created after the war. This fact prescribes the obligation of close links with the working class, and increasing awareness of service towards the working class.

In the present period in particular, we speak of the duties of the intelligentsia when it comes to creative participation in the organization of productive processes, of the duty to enhance the technical knowledge and capabilities of the workers, of the duty to initiate and implement technical progress. Finally, we remind the intelligentsia of their duty to create moods among the work force [passage indistinct] We take up the problem, one on which we all could agree, of the need for a further increase in the part played by young workers and peasants in the creation of a people's, socialist intelligentsia.

We then go on to speak in the report of the issue of workers' participation in the system of socialist democracy, mentioning first of all the people's councils and the workers' role in these councils, as well as the part played by workers issues in the work and activity of the councils.

We are conducting the electoral activity in very new and difficult conditions. Here are some figures to start with: We are electing 110,000 councillors, among them over 7,000 voivodship councillors. For the first time in Poland we have provided three candidates for each place, therefore 330,000 citizens have entered the electoral battle, 46 percent of whom are party members. Among the candidates submitted to the councils, 40 are members of trade unions.

We have the nominating of candidates for councillors and the consultative meetings behind us. There were 46,000 such meetings, attended by 2.3 million citizens. I think that with the current political conditions this is quite a lot and one can consider it, in these conditions, an undoubted political success. We are addressing -- and I am appealing again today for the active participation of the trade unions in this difficult campaign we are conducting. [as heard] The participation of the trade unions, as I have already mentioned, is something we value highly, including the sphere of submission of candidates. [end recording]

Rakowski: Significant Changes

LD232138 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 23 May 84

["Excerpts" of speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, at meeting of trade union representatives with party and government leaders at Warsaw's Marceli Nowotko Works on 23 May -- recorded]

[Text] Today's meeting will not be, we believe, a simple continuation of the meeting at Baildon Steelworks, as during the past 9 months significant qualitative changes have taken place in the trade union movement. Many new problems that require careful analysis and solutions have arisen. Trade unionists' ranks have grown from 3.2 million members to 4.5 million. Today the reborn trade unions are the largest mass organization of the working classes. Several million people have made a conscious political choice, declaring themselves for active participation in the bettering of the Republic. They made this choice by joining the trade unions in an unusually difficult and tense situation both politically and economically.

It is true that many workers still [passage indistinct] (?unions). But this fact is understandable to everybody who makes a realistic judgment of events in Poland since August 1980. For many working people the introduction of martial law started the process of a frequently painful reckoning for the tempestuous year of 1981. The effects of this reckoning are varied: Some are again joining in active public work and reinforcing the ranks of the union movement, others say they have had enough of politics, and others, as you well know, live on the memories of strike alerts, strikes, and street demonstrations. They live on memories because they believe that at that time something was happening and now life is not only difficult but gray, because calls for more efficient and better work organization are heard again. Furthermore, now one has to take hold of a pencil and make calculations, now they are demanding economic thinking, whereas at that time it seemed to be enough to put on a white-and-red arm band, for then every difficult problem would resolve itself. In other words, now boredom is peeping out of every corner.

The trade union movement in socialist Poland will continue to grow and strengthen its influence on the socioeconomic development of the country irrespective of hostile actions [passage indistinct] (?undertaken against it) because such is historical norm. We base our belief in the growing role of trade unions on numerous facts which take place not just in internal life of the unions. From preelection information it transpires that out of 314,000 candidate deputies submitted for consultation 40 percent are trade union members. This is a significant political fact.

The broad participation by trade unionists in local authority bodies, which will come out of the people's council elections, will create for the trade unions an additional platform for influencing the country's socioeconomic development. In this way, new values will accrue to the idea of cogovernment and coresponsibility of the trade union movement.

As for the opponents of the renascent trade union movement, it is worth adding that confusion reigns in their camp today. Some are calling you the lackeys of the regime; others, especially after the publication of trade unionists' letters and the replies by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union affairs, show that the new trade unions are developing in a different way from what the government expected. The government, they say, wanted obedient trade unions and has been disappointed. This is slanderous rubbish and not worth arguing about. It would be a waste of time. But there are even people in the opponents' camp who, observing the development of the trade union movement, say straight out: Who knows what will be hatched from the new trade unions? Maybe some sort of opposition force?

Esteemed comrades, assessing the transformations which have been made in the trade union movement after the Baildon Steelworks meeting, we should say that this has been a period when we jointly -- I am thinking of the party leaderships -- worked on building a permanent model of cooperation, collaboration, and coresponsibility. The building of this edifice is not completed. That is understandable. It is a process which needs time, the accumulation of experience, removal of weaknesses, and correction of the mistakes from which no one is free, not even the reborn trade unions.

Nor can we fail to take into account the fact that the creation and taking root of the trade union movement is occurring when the economic reform is being implemented, a development which often creates new and sometimes even surprising socioeconomic situations in plants.

We know that trade unionists are not always pleased with the level of cooperation with the state and economic administration. The source of that dissatisfaction is, for one thing, the list of matters not settled or not settled the way the trade unions would like. In the majority of cases, the method of resolving particular problems is defined by the country's existing economic possibilities, which the government has to take into account. It is hard to expect applause from those who meet with a hard or even a soft no. The government says no to many demands, because we are only allowed to divide what has been produced. It is not for our own convenience that we say: No. It would be much more convenient and pleasurable to say: Yes. The applause would always be great, certainly. But the party and the people's authorities are responsible for the fate of a nation of 37 million people living at the heart of Europe, for its prospects, which cannot be concluded within a period of time defined by the economic crisis alone. When drawing up the principles of economic policy we must, after all, continually remember that no one around us stood still to wait for Poland.

Another source of dissatisfaction among many unionists is the cases in which employees of the state and economic administration display an improper approach to the representatives of union organizations. Failure to reply to postulates, or dealing with them in a merely formalistic fashion, manifestations of disregard for unionists' high and mighty attitudes -- these are the things of which our unionist interlocutors most frequently complain.

The leadership of the party and the government views all manifestations of arrogance among representatives of the authorities as contrary to the letter and spirit of socialist renewal. These are not mere verbal declarations. The daily activity of the state, administrative, and economic appartus lies at the center of the attention of the party and government leadership. A government program for the improvement of employees of the state administration has been drawn up. This program is in the process of being implemented at all levels of the system of management and administration. If union activists consider themselves to have been treated with disregard in the course of their daily contacts with representatives of the authorities, they ought to report each case to the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs or to those comrades in the state apparatus responsible for cooperation with the trade unions.

I am also of the conviction that every such pointer will be considered attentively by the party echelons at the relevant level, and that they will draw the necessary conclusions. We will stamp out all manifestations of arrogance and formalism among representatives of the authorities when dealing with unionists. But at the same time we must state that within our social life a propensity to bandy about all too blithe generalizations based on a single instance, and, what is worse, based on hearsay, still makes its presence felt. Unfortunately, the demagoguery which represented a weapon in political struggle against the party and the government in 1981 has left profound traces in the minds of many people. It is obvious that were such phenomena to come about in relations between the state and economic administration and the trade unions, they would not help create the good atmosphere so necessary for solving many matters which are difficult and sometimes very complex.

Esteemed comrades, in our everyday conversations -- one may say national conversations -- much space is taken up by difficult living conditions. Such conversations constitute a part of social consciousness today. This is understandable; but we must not at the same time pass indifferently by phenomena and facts which do not promote the achievement of a visible, tangible improvement in those conditions. There is a constant, very strong pressure on wages. It is not always justified pressure. There is no end to the demands for new branch privileges, although Poland is probably the only, or one of the only countries in Europe, with such an extensive system of benefits of various kinds and of allowances in kind, some of which go back to the period of early capitalism or of guilds. Every attempt prompted by common sense and the public interest to rationalize the problem meets with violent opposition from the interested parties, who in principle think that the situation has to be rationalized, but only when it does not concern their particular professional group. We will be sincerely grateful to you, comrade trade unionists, if you support us on these and other issues, putting forward solutions in accord with the general national interest.

Today, in the creation and operation of the principles of fraternal cooperation, trade unionists attach great importance to the problems of wages and prices. An exceptional amount of discussion as well as emotion is aroused by price formation. This is understandable. From numerous documents sent recently by trade union federations and organizations to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, to our committee, from the statements we hear at various meetings, it emerges that trade unionists critically evaluate the consultations initiated by government bodies on price policy issues. Since there is such a feeling, it should be treated with full seriousness. It would seem sensible, then, to set up a government-trade union working group, not just to clear up completely the reasons for that criticism, but to fix the rules of the game for the future. If the machinery of consultation jams or creaks along then the main reason is lack of experience, of unfamiliarity with this new, important form of democracy. We think that such a group -- comrade [name indistinct], as you recall, put forward the initiative that it be set up at one time -- could extend its interest to problems of wages, work productivity, product quality, and so on. [end recording]

PROFESSOR ON INCREASE IN DISTURBING SOCIAL ILLS

AU221300 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 19 May 84 pp 4-5

[Article by Antoni Rajkiewicz, professor in the Institute of Social Policy of Warsaw University, chairman of the Commission for Studying Social Ills, and former minister of labor, wages, and social affairs between July 1981 and October 1982: "Disturbing Social Phenomena and Threats"]

[Excerpts] The available statistics, expertises, results of research, polls, and views of scientists in various fields of study indicate that the development of the threats to all areas of life is continuing in our country.

These threats are greatly differentiated and have to be evaluated with the help of many criteria and research methods. They also differ considerably from season to season and are determined by regional, demographic, and community factors.

It is interesting that those commenting on our social ills and threats tend less and less to blame our history and the so-called characteristics of the Poles for the present situation. At the same time, more and more of them are becoming convinced that the two following factors are primarily responsible for that situation:

-- influence of the processes taking place in the present world and of the international conditions connected with these processes;

-- domestic socioeconomic conditions.

Those factors help to more or less develop one's attitudes and behavior that adversely affect work and economy effectiveness, the natural environment, and health and that favor crime offenses, dependence on drugs, and other social ills.

As for the external determining factors, the results of the tension existing between the two political blocs are the primary factors. The fact that society's ills continue to exist and that the economic situation is bad is regarded as the weakening of the system with which we are bound up. In addition, interference and restrictions result in moods of helplessness, which weaken occupational and social vigor, discourage willingness to innovate, and so on. International tension necessitates expenditures on defense and reserves, and this lessens the potential for meeting the needs of communities and individuals.

The particularly strong international links and external influence (the membership of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the Roman Catholic Church), many family ties abroad, contacts with people living abroad, the enormous range of foreign radio stations beaming Polish programs, migration, trips abroad, foreign tourists, the flow of foreign publications, and so on are responsible for the fact that we are under constant pressure from worldwide events and manipulation. Nor should we forget the fact that our superficial knowledge of other countries' culture, structures, economic and human potentials, and so on are the reasons why it is all too easy for us to be fascinated with others or to be averse to them and why we want to uncritically implant in our country that which is useless for it or can even harm its development. Our thoughts about the future are burdened with the realization of our country's large foreign debts. That realization intensifies the complex of dependence, especially among our young people, who will have to pay off those debts.

We have little influence on international politics, whereas international politics does influence many aspects of our internal situation, does effect our sense of danger, and does create some pathological ills. The fewer external tensions, the fewer threats there are inside the country, and vice versa.

The other determining factor -- the economic situation and the performance of public institutions -- exerts a great and often direct impact on the range and structure of pathological ills. The primary reasons for those ills are disrespect and even disregard for economic and sociological laws as well as for natural laws (this is often the result of a low level or a unilateral character of the education of the managing cadres), neglect of organization and management, inadequate share in management by citizens and workers, bad personnel policy, poor information, and errors of the doctrines relating to young people's training. Everyone says that there has been a breakdown of the motivational systems that encourage people to work, to learn, to be militant, to observe moral principles and legal norms, and to respect the public good and common interest.

The process of the individualized struggle for existence is continuing. This struggle is not based on the results of cooperative work, but relies on appropriating the property of others (often state property), on excessive profits, on speculation, on demanding money for the services that are supposed to be free, on materially exploiting one's partners, and so one. One pathological ill begets another, the culprit becomes a victim, syndromes of ills bunch up, and the so-called second mechanism of the functioning of society develops -- a mechanism that operates haphazardly and ruthlessly in line with the laws of the market. This goes hand in hand with the spreading practice of "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours." The differences in living standards increase violently, and this primarily worsens the situation of young families and the old people for whom pension is the only means of subsistence.

The hopes connected with the economic reform are weakening because the fact that is price, motivational, fiscal, and cooperative mechanisms have been pooh-poohed and that there is inflationary pressure, is making it necessary to return to command economy with all its consequences. An additional factor in this is the already mentioned threat of an international conflict, which threat makes it obligatory to increase the centralization of economic management and the control over the distribution of material and human resources.

The weakening of the ethos of work is one of the threats that are most dangerous to the quality of life. This ethos, which has even completely disappeared in some communities, is demonstrated by refusal to work in state enterprises, by delaying employment after leaving the school, by efforts to retire earlier or to obtain a disability pension, by taking advantage of various excuses from work, by neglecting one's work performance, by damaging work facilities, and so on and so forth. All that is compounded by thefts of materials, tools, finished products, spare parts, and so on; by drinking of alcohol during work or by coming to work drunk; by disregarding the requirements of work safety; and so on and so forth. In addition, the pressure to have one's wages, social benefits, and occupational privileges increased continues to be maintained.

At the same time, managing cadres demonstrate their organizational disability, working conditions are bad (some 1,562,000 state workers worked under dangerous conditions), work equipment is inadequate, and so on.

The devastation of the natural environment is one of the particularly dangerous phenomena. Statistics show that the quality of our water has deteriorated (in some places water has completely disappeared), that our air has been polluted, that our forests are dying, and that our soils have been poisoned and are being eroded. At times the changes in the natural environment and the human organism have become irreversible. People are beginning to believe that pathological behavior, apathy, mental illnesses, the so-called excessive mortality of males, and so on are results of the ills of the natural environment. Actually people are talking about an outright ecological catastrophe.

Poor health is one of the phenomena that harm individuals and society. Dependence on drugs or drug-like substances, especially alcohol, causes enormous damage to health. Research in our country has clearly established a connection between crime and the misuse of alcohol. The distinctive feature of alcoholism in Poland is high (over 70 percent) share of strong spirits in general alcoholic consumption, daily drinking of alcohol by adults until they are completely drunk (some 4.5 million people are estimated to be in this category), and the fact thay young people are resorting to alcohol en masse. Alcohol is drunk in enterprises and on duty. The low standards of drinking goes hand in hand with terror against fellow citizens. The production of moonshine has been on the increase lately.

People are increasingly coming to believe that time off work should be a time for drinking alcohol and that this should be a general atmosphere of social life. Appeals against such a philosophy, alcoholic price hikes, and legal measures are failing to produce the desired results. The activities of the Church and social organizations are also failing.

Heavy smoking is also a form of mass drug addiction. It is estimated that this addiction is the lot of some 13-15 million people and that the share of young people and women is increasing.

Proper drug addiction has become a particularly dangerous phenomenon in our country. Even a few years ago it seemed that Poland would not become a place of massive drug addiction, but instead this phenomenon has spread. None of the published data is reliable because of the differing methods by which it is compiled, but probably the militia statistics and the statistics of deaths by drugs are the best sources of information, which makes it possible to assert that drug addiction is increasing.

The crime data show that crime is again on the increase in our country, which may be explained by the crisis situation, by structural changes (urbanization combined with the housing shortage, for example), by a slump in the incidence of crime detection, and by other factors.

The number of habitual criminals, juveniles, and employees of socialized enterprises who commit crimes has increased. It can generally be claimed that criminality adheres to a certain structural model, although the brutality of criminals toward victims has increased and although the methods of crime and of eliminating evidence of crime are being improved.

Economic crimes are a separate sector of criminality. Statistical data on economic crimes are not so reliable because of the enormous spread of these crimes and because of the enormous variety of illegal economic activities. It is unfortunate that people continue to increasingly acquiesce in this form of crime as an admissible norm of conduct. Combating economic crimes calls for separate studies and research because some of these crimes are results of economic ills and are committed even in the majesty of the law or on the excuse of the crisis situation.

Prostitution and suicides are also among pathological ills, and each of them calls for separate analyses.

EDUCATION STAFFERS ACCUSED OF ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD231352 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The second anniversary of the Sejm's adoption of the law on higher education was marked on 4 May. The law grants staff in higher educational establishments many substantial rights which were previously enjoyed only by central state authorities. At the same time it binds them to concern themselves with the development of science and improvements in teaching methods and to conduct more effective educative work among students, writes TRYBUNA LUDU in an article entitled "Who Is Threatening Self-Management." It goes on:

Some members of staff of higher educational establishments have decided to exploit the special social and juridical standing of institutes as a platform for opposition activity directed against the state system. To this end they would like in particular to give a special interpretation to the words in the law that say that "higher educational establishments are governed by the principles of freedom of science and culture."

Article 1 of the law says: "Higher education establishments are organizational units of the state whose purpose is to engage in scientific research and in teaching and socialist education of students in accordance with the Constitution of the PPR."

"Circumventing" these requirements, and all the more so, blatant or covert violation of them, is a violation of the law, and yet the opposition in the higher educational establishments like to pose as fighters for legality. This can only be evidence of the hypocrisy of these people, inasmuch as while agreeing to work in state institutions they make use of this for antistate activities, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

Opposition groups, the article notes further on, took the granting of self-management rights as a manifestation of weakness on the part of the state authorities. By misusing the authorities' trust toward higher education staff as a whole, they would like to use these rights for political struggle.

They are striving once again to sow antagonism among teaching staff and students in the soil of divisions that have not yet been definitively removed, and to spread internal discord. They are also striving for ideological and political disorientation of students by diverting them from constructive thinking about the future and urging them to action against their own state. They are striving to bring anarchy into the lives of higher educational establishments in order to turn them into centers for destabilizing the situation in the country. They also resort to unethical methods of discrimination against party members and (?those) teachers who cooperate with the authorities.

It can be said that the real enemies of self-management in the higher educational establishments are precisely those elements and groups that objectively have no concern for the development of Polish science and Polish higher education, since they see their aims in political opposition activity.

The self-managerial capacity must be resolutely defended from attempts to use it for aims opposing the interests of science and higher education and therefore the interests of the country, the PZPR Central Committee mouthpiece stresses.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS — On 8 May, the newly appointed Costa Rican ambassador to Poland, Mrs Rosa Luisa Giberstein Kukielka, arrived in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 p 5 AU] On 2 May, Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the State Council, received Maurice J. Lubrano, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malta, who presented his credentials during an audience at the Belweder. He was then received by the deputy chairman of the State Council at a private audience. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 84 p 1 AU]

TV-RADIO AGREEMENT WITH USSR — Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and TV, and Henrikas Juskiavicius, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the Soviet Union for TV and Radio signed a protocol on cooperation for 1984-85. The document provides for further strengthening, and widening of bilateral cooperation. Television and radio programs will particularly take into consideration issues connected with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. Exchange of films, television, and radio programs will be increased, as well as the exchange of journalists. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, TOGO'S EYADEMA BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS

AU231046 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] This morning, at the State Council Palace, official talks began between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of Togolese People and president of the Republic of Toga.

The talks are attended, on the Romanian side by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Constantin, Stefan Andrei, Ana Muresan, Nicu Ceausescu, Gheorghe David, and other officials. On the Togolese side they are attended by Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of Togolese People and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of public works, mines, energy, and hydraulic resources; Anani Gassou, member of the Central Committee of the Rally of the Togolese People and minister of rural development, and by other officials accompanying the Togolese president, who is paying a visit to our country.

Exchange Distinctions

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- A ceremony was organized on Wednesday, in Bucharest, during which President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic, the high order "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" First Class and Sash, in token of high valuation, to express the friendship between the Romanian and Togolese peoples.

In turn the Togolese president handed over to Romania's president the highest order of the Togolese Republic, with sash and star, expressing the deep appreciation and consideration for the personality of the Romanian head of state, and the friendship between the two countries and peoples. The same high distinction was handed over with feelings of valuation and respect, to Elena Ceausescu.

Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Constantin, Stefan Andrei, Ana Muresan, Nicu Ceausescu and other Romanian officials participated in the ceremony. Also participating were Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, Barry Moussa Barque, Anani Gassou, Yau Kunale Eklo and other Togolese officials.

Raise Dinner Toasts

AU232002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, gave an official dinner in honor of Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Togolese Republic, on Wednesday, May 23.

Members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership attended. The officials who accompany the Togolese president in his Romanian visit also attended. During the dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gnassingbe Eyadema proposed toasts.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YANG CHENGWU PRC DELEGATION

AU232005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the RCP, president of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, received on May 23 in the afternoon, the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, led by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Conference's National Committee, now visiting Romania.

The delegation further includes Luo Hanxian, member of the Permanent Bureau and deputy general secretary of the Conference's National Committee, Wang Guangmei, member of the Permanent Bureau of the Conference's National Committee, Xu Naibo, member of the National Committee of the Conference, Gao Linyun, vice-chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Committee of the Conference.

The chief delegate conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of good health and happiness from Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the CCP, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference. At the same time, he thanked for the interview granted, for the opportunity to visit Romania assessing highly the Romanian people's achievements under the leadership of the RCP and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that his greetings and best wishes be conveyed to the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and of the People's Republic of China. During the interview, which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship, satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the relations of close collaboration between the RCP and CCP, between Romania and People's China expanded more and more in recent years, by translating into fact the important understandings reached during Romanian-Chinese summits in Bucharest and Beijing. The joint wish was expressed to further develop and deepen these relations in the economic, technico-scientific, cultural domains and in other fields of activity, with emphasis on the significance of the intensification of contacts and exchanges of experience between political, mass and public organizations in the two countries, for the amplification and consolidation of the fine Romanian-Chinese relationships.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that our time's central question was the halting of the arms race, the elimination of any nuclear weapon from Europe and the world over, the accomplishment of general disarmament, nuclear above all, the ensuring of peace, so that the peoples may devote their efforts to socioeconomic progress. The need was emphasized for action to be resolutely taken for lessening international tension, resuming and consolidating the policy of detente, collaboration and observance of national independence, settlement of all inter-state disputes by peaceful means, by negotiations, for ruling out force and threat with force in international relations, for the establishment of a climate of security, confidence and cooperation in the world.

The interview was attended by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], Eduard Eisenburger, vice-chairman of the SDUF National Council, Aurel Duma, secretary of the SDUF National Council.

COMMUNIQUE ON PCE LEADER IGLESIAS' VISIT

AU181932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 18 May 84

["Communiaue on the Talks Between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gerardo Iglesias" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/5/1984 -- On May 18 talks were conducted in Bucharest between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at head of a party delegation at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The talks were attended for Romania by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secrerary of the CC of the RCP.

Attending the talks for Spain was Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee, secretary for international affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Spain and its president, Dolores Ibarruri, the secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, Gerardo Iglesias, conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP leadership, all Romanian Communists and the whole friendly Romanian people a warm comradely salute and best wishes. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked Gerardo Iglesias for the wishes addressed and requested that Dolores Ibarruri, the leadership of the Communist Party of Spain, the Spanish Communists and all working people be conveyed cordial salutes and a message of militant solidarity.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist and the Communist Party of Spain, and opinions were shared on the development of the relations between the two parties, as well as on aspects of the international political life and of the communist and working-class movement.

Gerardo Iglesias welcomed the activity carried on and the results scored by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP, in building the socialist society in Romania. He also stressed the solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party with the Communist Party of Spain, both in the hard years of Franco's dictatorship and in the period of democratic assertion in Spain.

Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the interest and feelings of brotherly solidarity with which the whole Romanian people follows the activity carried on by the Communist Party of Spain with a view to making deep-going social changes, asserting and developing democracy, defending the Spanish working people's vital interests.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Communist Party of Spain, relations based on mutual confidence and understanding, on respect for each party's right to work out its home and foreign policy, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with historical, national and social conditions in the respective country. It was also pointed out that the broad links of collaboration between the RCP and Communist Party of Spain, the contacts and active dialogue between the leaderships of the two parties favoured the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Spanish peoples, the manysided collaboration between Romania and Spain, which meets the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks, deep concern was expressed over the deterioration of the internationa situation. Emphasis was placed on the unparallelled scope of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, the aggravation of the situation in Europe following the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, which enhanced the danger of a new world war, of a nuclear disaster that threatens life itself.

The RCP general secretary and the secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain highlighted that an end should be put to the emplacement of U.S. missiles in Europe, that the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union should be prevented and that the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva should resume so that an understandi be reached conducive to the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and of all nuclear weapons from the European Continent.

The general secretary of the RCP and the secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain considered that under like circumstances all states and peoples, all those who love life should rally their efforts, more than ever before, and work resolutely to halt the arms race and bar the road to nuclear catastrophe, to the destruction of th world. It was stressed that the peoples, the peace movements in Europe should have an ever more powerful say and request that reason and a sense of responsibility, the interests of peace, of the safeguarding of the man's foremost right to life, peace and freedom should prevail.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gerardo Iglesias were firmly against any shows of the policy of force and dictate, of redividing the zones of influence, against interference in the domestic affairs of other states, against violation of the peoples' independence and sovereignty. Under the current, particularly serious, international circumstances everything possible should be done for use and threat of force to be eliminated from interstate relations, for an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of litigious issues grounded on respect for each people's interests and will.

Assessing underdevelopment as a factor that deteriorates the international climate, the two sides reiterated the need for action towards eradicating it, building a new international economic order, providing conditions enabling the faster progress of all countries, of the backward ones in the first place, and facilitating their unhampered access to the achievements of modern science and technology, ensuring world economic stability and the surpassing of the present economic crisis.

The two party leaders expressed their parties' solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, of the Palestinian people and its legitimate representative the PLO, with all the peoples that rise against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for freedom, national independence, democracy, progress and socialism.

In consideration of the particular role devolving on the resolute action and joint efforts of the masses of people, of nations in the evolution of the contemporary society, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gerardo Iglesias emphasized the importance of strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers' parties -- as a prerequisite for rallying all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world -- on the basis of full equality, mutual esteem and respect, of each party's right to independently elaborate its general political line, in keeping with the specific conditions in its country, to solve its own problems without any outside interference.

The need was also stressed to develop the cooperation of the communist and workers' parties with the socialist, social democratic parties, with other democratic, progressive forces this being a historical necessity that meets all nations' aspirations after peace, friendship, progress and cooperation, after building a better and more just world on our planet.

It was emphasized by common agreement that Gerardo Iglesias' Bucharest visit, his talks with Nicolae Causescu were an opportunity to exchange opinions and experience, a substantial contribution to strengthening the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Spain, between the two friendly countries and peoples.

The talks proceeded in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU222006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, presided over a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, on May 22.

The Executive Political Committee examined a report on the application of stipulated consumption norms with raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and electric energy and of capitalization norms for the first quarter of 1984 and assessed that the consumption of raw and basic materials dropped compared with the same period of the last year and asked that technological and organizational measures be taken to fulfil the tasks in this domain.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed and approved reports on the fulfilment of the plan of production costs in industry and on the fulfilment of the plan of labour productivity in the national industry, building-assembly and transport in the first quarter of 1984, considering that although progress was made in these domains, measures are needed to provide for a faster growth of labour productivity and reduction of production costs.

In connection with a report on the evolution of prices and tariffs, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that on the basis of the application of a previous resolution on not allowing further price rises and on a rigorous observance of lists of maximum prices, the index of retail prices and of tariffs for the population was observed in the first quarter of 1984 and even dropped as compared with the same period of the last year.

On the peasant market -- the Executive Political Committee noted -- the price index dropped in the first quarter of 1984 as against the same period in 1983, and nominal prices with all groups of products were lower.

Another report on the plane of the instruction process and the number of scholarships for the 1984-1985 school year in schools of all grades was examined and approved by the Executive Political Committee. It was stressed that the provisions of this plan -- which is to be bettered -- mirrored the steady concern of the Romanian party and state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu over the Romanian school which should be provided conditions to offer the best education so as to meet the needs and requirements of socio-economic development, to thoroughly train cadres for all fields of activity.

The Executive Political Committee also examined and approved the proposals on the instruction of foreign citizens in Romania in the 1984-1985 academic year.

Romania's president Nicolae Ceasescu read in the May 22 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP an account on the official visit of friendship paid together with Elena Ceausescu to Pakistan (May 7-10, 1984), at the invitation of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Executive Political Committee assessed highly the results of the visit to that country by the Romanian party and state leader, highlighting that they accounted for a very important contribution to the development of the Romanian-Pakistani relations both on a bilateral plane and in international life. The confidence was expressed that the understandings reached on the intensification of the economic, technological, scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation fully accorded with the interests of progress and independent development of the two countries, of the cause of international understanding and detente.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance of the exchange of views between the two presidents on international matters, of the conclusions reached, of Romania and Pakistani's determination to more closely collaborate in the world arena and contribute actively to lessening the world tension, to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, nuclear above all, to eradicating the underdevelopment and building a new international economic order, to solving all conflicts and disputed issues among states only by peaceful means, to the affirmation of the policy of peace, independence and collaboration the world over.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the results of the visit paid to Pakistan by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu and requested the government the economic ministries and central bodies to take every step for the firm translation into life of the understandings reached, for the inception and carrying through of new ventures meant to lead to the still more vigorous development of Romania's collaboration and cooperation with Pakistan in mutually advantageous conditions.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on May 22, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu informed it about the friendly visit he and Elena Ceausescu paid to the Syrian Arab Republic on May 10 and 11. Assessing the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee stressed that it went down as a new important moment in the development of the ties between Romania and Syria, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party.

It pointed out with satisfaction that, on that occasion too, the interviews and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad expressed the joint wish to expand and deepen the collaboration between the two parties and countries in all domains, both bilaterally and internationally, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of detente, understanding, and peace in the Middle East and all over the world.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the exchange of opinions between the two party and state leaders on current international issues, and was highly appreciative of the consistent stance reiterated by President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the ways and means for a global political settlement of the Middle East questions on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, for a solution to the Palestinian people's issue through the recognition of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of its own state, and the guaranteeing of independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

In that context, emphasis was placed on the need to do everything possible so that an international conference should be called under the UN aegis to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, by the Soviet Union and the USA and by other countries which could contribute constructively to the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the importance Romania and Syria attach to the building of security in Europe, to the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, to the creation of nuclear-free zones, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order apt to make interstate relations be just, equitable and fully equal.

Unanimously approving of the results of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Syria, the Executive Political Committee instructed the government, ministries and leading economic departments to take every measure for the firm translation into fact of the understandings reached, for the initiation and carrying into effect of new actions apt to still more powerfully amplify Romania's collaboration and cooperation with that country on mutually advantageous terms.

METHODS TO RAISE OIL RECOVERY INDEX INTRODUCED

AU231130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1054 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- An extensive programme is being applied to Romania's oilfields for the recovery of crude oil reserves which is aimed at raising the so-called recovery index. Under the programme, up-to-date technological methods, suitable for any type of deposits, are generalized.

So, for instance, besides such older methods as water and gas injection, cyclical steam injection, highly-viscous water injection, injection with chemical substances, in-situ combustion, as well as other methods are being applied, in keeping with specific geological conditions.

A recent Romanian invention has yielded promising results: the layer burner, particularly designed for heavy crude deposits where it yields higher extraction quotas. Well over half of the daily crude output at Suplacul de Barcau is extracted by means of this method. The invention was also tested and applied to industry in other oil-rich areas, such as Moinesti, Videle, Tirgoviste, Moreni, Bodesti. At Moreni, for instance, it is being applied in parallel with steam injection, which will provide for the recovery of about five million tons of crude. The method is being generalized in other oil-extraction units too, all the more so as new-type pressure-steam generators have been designed and manufactured. Viscous-water injection, a method developed at the National Institute for Research and Development, has been successfully tested and will be used in various oilfields. It ensures continuous and steady crude extraction. Other extraction methods, which have been developed and improved by Romanian oil experts, are being tested as well.

MAMULA MEETS WITH BUSH, WEINBERGER IN U.S.

LD230848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0440 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] New York, 23 May (TANJUG) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush has received Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, who is leading a Yugoslav People's Army delegation paying a return visit to the United States. They discussed Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation and questions of common interest.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula and the Yugoslav People's Army delegation also had lengthy talks in Washington with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his associates on the further development of interarmy cooperation.

During its stay in the United States, the Yugoslav People's Army delegation will visit several units and institutions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

RESULTS OF MARKOVIC'S TALKS IN CHINA VIEWED

Open, Frank Dialogue

LD232258 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Today Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is ending the official part of his visit to China. He will have talks once again with Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, in Canton. The Yugoslav-Chinese party dialogue at the highest level, our commentator Milika Sundic stresses, has justified and in many ways surpassed all expectations:

[Sundic] The Yugoslav-Chinese party talks at the highest level have confirmed the great similarity or identity of views on all questions discussed by the two delegations. This has been the most exhaustive, most open, and most principled dialogue between the two parties since the LCY and the CPC established mutual relations in 1977 during President Tito's visit to the PRC.

Proceeding from the fact that the two countries are building socialism under different conditions and by relying on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, the delegations of the LCY and the CPC were able this time to talk openly and frankly about all sorts of things that are rarely discussed, especially matters concerning the past.

The Chinese leaders, especially Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, dealt with the period of time during which relations between the two parties and countries were not good. They did this in a dignified and courageous manner, paying the Yugoslav party and the Yugoslav peoples full tribute for all they were doing and had done in defense of the principles of equality and the independent road to socialism, against hegemony in the communist and workers movement, and against interference in the internal affairs of other parties and countries. This proves that the Chinese party, in keeping with the decisions of the historic third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee, held in 1978, is courageously and uncompromisingly continuing to follow the road it chose in its internal development and in the field of international affairs.

The delegations agreed that there were no problems between the two parties that could affect the further development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between the two countries.

In fact, this is what relations between the two parties have been like for a long time now, and the talks held on this occasion served to confirm that both sides are interested in continuing along this road. Nothing was left unsaid, and no problem was left for tomorrow.

In assessing the international situation, the two sides also agreed that the situation was very complex and dangerous and that everything should be done to avoid the worst.

Opening itself to the world, China has become a significant factor for peace and international cooperation, and it is no longer possible to solve complex international problems without it and against it, especially those which concern that part of the world. Like Yugoslavia, China has chosen, on a permanent basis, to work for the consolidation of peace and the CPC for cooperation with all the parties which accept the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. In this orientation of the CPC, we see complete similarity with the well-known orientation of the LCY according to which every party is responsible for its work to its own working class and people.

The delegations of the LCY and the CPC also discussed the situation in the international workers' movement. They fully agreed that this situation is extremely complex, and that it will remain so until all the forms of pressure and imposition of foreign experience have been eliminated.

In brief, this has been, in every respect, a dialogue between equal parties unconditionally devoted to the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, a dialogue whose significance exceeds the borders of the two countries and parties.

Friendship, Understanding, Trust

AU231802 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Studio announcer talk with Milorad Denda]

[Text] [Announcer] Today the delegation of the LCY headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, concluded its visit to China and is leaving for Japan tomorrow. After having substantive talks in Beijing with the highest Chinese leaders, Dragoslav Markovic has been staying since yesterday in Guangzhou Province in South China. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP, also arrived there, and continued his talks with the guests from Yugoslavia. In all these talks, it was a joint assessment that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are good, stable, and have good prospects to successfully develop further. Colleague Milorad Denda is in the studio, and we expect from his other details of the visit that, as we have said, both sides are satisfied.

[Denda] The mutual satisfaction with the result of Dragoslav Markovic's visit to the PRC and the high assessments given to the Yugoslav-Chinese relations in the party dialogue that was held proceed precisely from the realization of how reliable and important the agreed and accepted principles are on which these relations rest, and how successful their results may be. I think this is one of the assessments that dominated this visit and the talks.

Independence, equality, mutual respect, respect for differences, and noninterference in internal affairs of others are the foundation on which Yugoslav-Chinese relations, since Tito's visit to Beijing in 1977, have achieved a high level of friendship, mutual understanding, and trust.

This visit of our party delegation on the one hand confirmed the obvious results attained in Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation, and on the other hand, it indicated the importance that the two sides attach to what relations should be among communist, workers, and progressive parties in the world, which is to say relations of full equality and independence, without pressure and outside interference, with the respect for the right of every party and movement to independently create and conduct its policy.

Therefore, the Yugoslav-Chinese party dialogue exceeds bilateral frameworks and has a wider significance for the relations in the communist, workers, and progressive movement.

Considering the comprehensive nature of the subjects, the adherence to principles in the talks expressing joint assessments and views, this was certainly a very important Yugoslav-Chinese dialogue, and if we may say so, an important stage in Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

[Announcer] The assessments on all this expressed by the Chinese hosts were interestin and attracted attention.

[Denda] Yes, and especially Hu Yaobang's toast which, we may say, summed up and sublimated [sublimirati] the Chinese views and approaches, both on relations and cooperation among parties and on the freeing of the Chinese party from the dregs and alienations in the internal development of the country, to mention only the cultural revolution. These views and approaches, now presented comprehensively, are the experience and realization reached by the Chinese in the past 6 years since the famous third party plenum in 1978, when -- with the slogan that truth is found on the basis of facts -- China, setting thought free, which is to say breaking with the dogmatic practice, turned toward a search for its own way to socialism in keeping with its conditions. There was only a step from there to the realization and assessment that every party should be responsible to the people of its country and should independently and autonomously choose its own road, as Hu Yaobang said in his toast; this step was taken.

This is an assessment that is identical with that of the LCY about the responsibility of the party to its own workers class and people, and this again, in relations among parties, implies independence and autonomy, which was expanded upon by Hu Yaobang in his toast, as I have said.

STROUGAL'S TALKS, ACTIVITIES CONTINUE 23 MAY

Leaves Belgrade for Sarajevo

LD230855 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country, left Belgrade for Sarajevo this morning. At Belgrade Airport the guest from Prague was seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav personalities.

During a brief stay in Sarajevo, Premier Strougal will meet and have talks with Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of Bosnia Hercegovina. After his stay in Sarajevo, the Czechoslovak premier will leave for a visit to the SR of Montenegro where he will meet and have talks with the most prominent personalities of the sociopolitical life of that socialist republic.

Ubiparip Greets Strougal

LD231011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived by special aircraft in Sarajevo today for a 1-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At Sarajevo airport the distinguished guest from Socialist Czechoslovakia was cordially welcomed and greeted by Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and by other personalities from that republic.

Ubiparip-Strougal Talks

LD231441 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Yugoslavia -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal ended his stay in Belgrade this morning and left by air for the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

During talks between Lubomir Strougal and Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the two representatives praised the growing significance and extent of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and pointed out many possibilities for its further intensification. They jointly stressed that an important role may be played by long-term economic cooperation, particularly the deepening of production cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovak enterprises and production enterprises in Bosnia-Hercegovina. They also mentioned some concrete proposals whose detailed assessment and gradual implementation may mean a further contribution toward dynamically increasing the volume of goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, as well as toward bilaterally advantageous and deeper cooperation on third markets.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his delegation then visited one of the biggest industrial enterprises of Sarajevo -- UNIS — whose present production program comprises, above all, the licensed production of [Volkswagen] Golf cars. The director general of the enterprise briefed the guests on the history of the enterprise and pointed to the spheres of possible cooperation with the Czechoslovak automobile industry. Lubomir Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia, too, strives for broader participation in the international division of labor and that engineering, above all, provides the two countries with new prospects of cooperation.

Renovica Receives Strougal

LD231622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Yugoslavia -- Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, was received by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today. The two representatives mainly discussed further broadening and deepening all-round Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation.

At a dinner given in honor of the Czechoslovak premier, Lubomir Strougal and Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, delivered toasts. They underlined the importance of further developing and strengthening relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and noted that the results of existing cooperation were in line with the traditional friendship between the nations of the two countries.

Economic Cooperation

LD232123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Sarajevo, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Czechoslovakia must continue their successfull economic cooperation within the framework of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, particularly at the level of industrial cooperation and specialization.

The above was set out by Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency President Milanko Renovica and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in Sarajevo today (Wednesday). The two sides agreed that, although the development of new technology, possibilities should be opened for joint appearances on the international market with high-quality competitive goods. In this regard, Renovica and Strougal pointed out the significance of cooperation to date in the development of major industrial branches. Renovica and Strougal stressed that the development of cooperation must be planned on a long-term basis.

The Czechoslovak premier has been on a visit to Yugoslavia since Monday at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. He has already met in Belgrade with top officials.

Arrives in Montenegro

LD232126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budva, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, officially visiting Yugoslavia now for two days, today (Wednesday) arrived in Tivat (Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro) from Sarajevo. President Strougal and associates were received by Miodrag Vlahovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. Tomorrow, Prime Minister Strougal will tour Cetinje and the cultural and historical monuments of the town at the foot of Mr Lovcen. He will also be shown around the aluminium works in Titograd. On arrival in Tivat, the Czechoslovak prime minister and associates toured the newly-constructed tourist development "Slovenska Plaza" in Budva.

IRAN EXPRESSES REGRET FOR SAILORS' DEATHS IN GULF

LD231546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1008 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tehran, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Today the Iranian Foreign Ministry forwarded to the Yugoslav Embassy in Tehran a note expressing regret over the accident that occurred when the ship Fidelity was recently sunk in the Persian Gulf. The note says that "two Iraqi missiles were fired" against the Panamanian ship Fidelity, which had a crew of 24 Yugoslavs. According to information obtained, the note goes on to say, the victims of the Iraqi attack south of the Iranian port of Bushehr were the three Yugoslavs who drowned at the time the ship sank.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES WORK PROGRAM, GULF WAR

LD231532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session presided over by Veselin Djuranovic.

As reported, the Presidency discussed the program of its work until the end of the year and laid down the SFRY Presidency's immediate tasks in the domain of its activity concerning the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, further construction and development of (?socioeconomic) relations, all-people's defense, and Yugoslav foreign policy. Working bodies have been set up, and the forms for the social involvement of the SFRY Presidency and its members in business and tasks pertaining to their constitutional jurisdiction established.

The report was discussed relative to the latest escalation of hostilities in the Gulf area, which represents a serious threat to peace in the Middle East and in the world as well. The Presidency expressed its concern over this development of events that has led to new and even more serious and dangerous aggravation of international relations. The need was stressed for the Nonaligned Movement and for the UN to be involved with a view to overcoming the situation that has arisen in the Gulf, to terminating quickly and equitably the Iranian-Iraqi war, and to establishing peace in that part of the world in keeping with the policy and conclusions of the New Delhi conference of nonaligned heads of state and government.

The Presidency granted an amnesty to a certain number of convicted persons and discussed other issues pertaining to its constitutional jurisdiction.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS MILITARY JUDICIARY

LD240847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0518 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has congratulated all members of the military judiciary organs of the YPA (Yugoslav People's Army) on Military Judiciary Day, 24 May. In observing the anniversary, we recall the day 40 years ago in the historic town of Drvar when our Supreme Commander Comrade Tito signed the decree on military courts, as the most important normative act in the field of the judiciary during wartime.

During the war the organs of the military judiciary grew and developed under the aegis of the Armed Forces adapting during every stage of the war their organization, competence, and method of work to the establishment and to the tasks of the NOV [National Liberation Army] and the POJ [Partisan Detachments of Yugoslavia] and subsequently of the JA [Yugoslav Army]. Their basic task was to mete out well deserved punishment to organizers, instigators, henchmen, and direct executors of crimes against the fighters and civilian population -- invaders and domestic traitors, spies, fifth columnists, and other collaborators of the enemy. As well as this, together with other factors of our military organization, the military judiciary organs fought for the purity of our ranks nipping in the bud any form of crime and anything that could harm our war effort and the objectives of the revolution. They successfully and honorably carried out these tasks. Their decisions were a significant moral-political encouragement and contribution to the combat readiness, strength, and thrust of the armed forces of the revolution and contributed to our final victory over the enemy.

Throughout the post-war period the basic achievements and interests of our socialist self-management community, especially its national defense and Armed Forces, were the basic object of the protection of the organs of the military judiciary, as part of the SFRY's judiciary system, and today as well the organs of the military judiciary very successfully carry out this task-protection of the Armed Forces against criminal activity from inside and outside -- and in so doing, together with other security and self-protection subjects in the Army and our society, are contributing to the protection of revolutionary achievements, our constitutional system, and the territorial integrity of our country.

Your responsible work is making a significant contribution both to consolidation of the moral-political situation and to socialist legality in our Armed Forces.

I am convinced that in future, too, you will continue to nurture the best traditions of our military judiciary, constantly bearing in mind the task entrusted to you to guard the system of values of our socialist self-management community and its Armed Forces.

MAJOR GENERAL DISCUSSES NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD231436 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] On the last day of the journalists' encounters in Kumrovec, in which about 250 journalists from all over the country were taking part, Major General Ilija Nikezic delivered a speech on the strategy of our defense in the light of the current situation in our country and abroad.

He especially described the basic characteristics of the military-political situation in the world, the possible forms of threats posed to Yugoslavia, and the essential questions of our defense strategy. He stressed that the situation in the world was getting progressively worse and this was contributed to by the bloc confrontation, which is being transferred to all the areas in the world. At the same time, there is pressure on the nonaligned countries, and in this context, the interest in Yugoslavia is inevitable, especially concerning special warfare.

The all-people's defense concept and the incorporation of every social subject into the struggle against such aggressive behovior toward our country constitutes the best defense of our socialist community.

Speaking of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept, Nikezic especially stressed the irreplaceable role of the supreme commander of our Armed Forces, Marshal Tito, who had developed this military doctrine to the extent it has evoked today.

Concluding his address, Maj Gen Nikezic stressed that from the defense point of view, Yugoslavia is a great power, which in all the evaluations occupies an appropriate place in the world: a country which in an all-people's defense war will be defended by every citizen.

SAWPY CONFERENCE VIEWS CITIZENS EMPLOYED ABROAD

LD231511 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- At their session today the delegates of the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted the stands of that forum on the activity to implement the constitutional role of the Socialist Alliance. Subsequently they also adopted a decision on the establishment and content of work of the sections and committees of the Federal Conference.

The session discussed the place and role of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization. Many socio-political stands on the position of our workers temporarily employed abroad have been adopted. In so doing a significant step has been made in this area, but this is not sufficient to improve their position to any great extent. Not much is known in our country about these stands and the prople go on believing that our society is not concerned enough about them. Workers undertaking temporary work abroad are themselves not adequately informed about everything done for them in our country.

This is why false protectors of our workers temporarily employed abroad, who deceive both the workers and our public, are emerging, said Dr Zora Tomic at the SAWPY Federal Conference today.

The discussion on implementation of the migration policy in our country and also among our workers abroad has shown that the existing policy should not be changed, but should be carried out more consistently, especially because the immigration countries are interested in reducing the number of foreign workers, Zora Tomic said. The immigration countries are trying to resolve this problem through assimilation and compulsory return. The second and third generations are particularly exposed to this pressure. They are asked to decide finally either to remain on a permanent basis or to return.

Certainly an extended stay of our citizens abroad has had its impact, but this does not mean that a great number of them are not planning to return. Latest research confirms this but many workers are waiting to obtain their rights abroad before they decide to return. Besides, they have contributed to the development of those countries and it is logical that, in keeping with their personal and social interests, they are waiting for these rights to be fulfilled so that they can use them in their own country after returning. However, Zora Tomic remarked, most workers are interested in sending their children back to their country as soon as possible because they do not see any prospects for them abroad. They wish their children to be incorporated into our society and they are ready with their savings to contribute to the solution of their position on their return. There are also the people who have to return because they are without jobs and have no real chances of being reemployed abroad. They, too, are waiting for us to accept them and make it possible for them to build up a new life at home.

Zora Tomic remarked that some of our people will nevertheless remain abroad, not because they have become enemies of our country but mostly for personal reasons. We must, she added, respect these decisions as well. However, the most important group for us are those who intend to return and become incorporated in our socioeconomic life, to involve themselves workwise and make their contribution to our overall (?economic) development. It is precisely to these people, Zora Tomic stressed, that we have been paying inadequate attention.

According to Zora Tomic, the long-term program of economic stabilization is not an obstacle to the organized return of our citizens abroad but a firm basis for the implementation of their interests. This is why our workers temporarily employed abroad have given their full support for the program, expecting to be able to play a significant role in its implementation. They are aware that patriotism is not manifested only by attending celebratory meetings but by concrete work.

Concluding her statement, Zora Tomic stressed that implementation of the migration policy, whose integral part is the organized and gradual return of workers, is not only a political and social question but an economic question as well. We must not and we cannot neglect our citizens temporarily working abroad and their possible contribution to our stabilization efforts. However, this contribution will not come of its own volition nor does it consist, as some people think, merely of their savings which they will keep in our banks. That is why the SAWPY Federal conference conclusions on these issues should not be yet another document mainly about our citizens abroad. It should be an action platform and a commitment for all the subjects of our society, Zora Tomic stressed.

The world economic crisis has made the position of our workers abroad even more difficult, said Osman Zubovic, the first person to take part in the discussion. He spoke of the economic and social discrimination which leads to a loss of national and cultural identity and ties with home.

Zubovic pointed out the increasingly frequent practice of individual information media abroad to depict certain events in Yugoslavia in a biased way and in so doing to misinform our workers, too. He pointed out the activity of enemy emigres, reactionary clergy, and of all others who are taking advantage of the chance to infiltrate our workers.

He said that during the past 10 years the average annual foreign exchange flow from our workers abroad amounted to about $2.5 billion.

Berislav Sefer pointed out the gap between practice and exceptionally good political platforms and stands for the gradual return of our workers and their reintegration into Yugoslav society and the Yugoslav economy. The average stay of our worker migrants abroad is 10, 15, and even more years. The longer the hesitation about their return to this society and this country and becoming reintegrated, the more suspect is the return, and the social and political problems are greater. There are the second and third generations of young people and children and now is the time to fight for them, Sefer said, stressing that we are duty-bound to create the conditions for the return of these people, because this is both our social and political commitment.

According to Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, in order to create conditions which are conducive to faster employment of these workers, customs and other legislation must be reexamined. The work of these services in the country, especially in the municipalities, must be made more efficient. Although assessments of the results of the work done so far on this level differ, it is the evaluation of trade unions that certain results have been achieved in this field. Ten years ago there were only two known cases of workers abroad investing their resources into associated labor -- into the textile factory in Imotski and into the Tigar rubber factory in Pirot; today this number has risen. The number of offers made by work organizations and municipal assemblies to our workers abroad now runs into several thousand, while the number of contracted-for organizations of associated labor, many of which had been set up by returnees from abroad, stood at 130 in mid-1983.

The clubs and associations of our citizens abroad provide a very favorable opportunity for their organized participation in implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization and implementing the policy of returning, Zivko Todorovski said. He stressed that the workers from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia make up one-tenth of the total number of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad. Because of the worsening economic situation in West European countries they began to return at an accelerated pace with the result that about 2,000 workers now return home every year on average. So far a total of about 30,000 workers have returned.

About 40,000 Kosovo people live and work in West European countries, Muhamed Zijah recalled. Unemployment has gone up in recent years, making Kosovo workers return home. Kosovo's position in this connection is a specific one owing to its high level of unemployment. We are aware that we must not give our workers the idea that we can bring them all back and give them jobs, though this does not mean that certain groups of people, those who have become skilled, should not be brought back.

When these workers are contacted, conversation centers on the conditions in which they live and work and the possibility of going back home and finding employment in the country.

Zijah stressed that workers from Kosovo, especially those of Albanian nationality, are exposed to attack from the extremist emigration in the West and from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

The aim of this enemy propaganda is to sow mistrust in Yugoslavia among our workers, especially those of Albanian nationality, by persistently trying to convince them that they should not invest any money in Yugoslavia, that they should not send any money home. This propaganda has become quite aggressive of late and it is a pressing duty of all of us in Kosovo to counter it in the appropriate manner.

Joze Hartman considers that the inclusion of our workers from abroad in the structure of our economy encourages a process which has not only material but also vocational potentials.

The return of our workers from abroad, said Kiro Gligorov, is primarily referred to as a social problem and a positive obligation of our society, which it is, but the problem is not treated as an economic problem. We are not doing enough to allow their economic capability to manifest itself on the basis of a highly specific interest which will give them a motive both to return to the country and to resolve their economic position.

At the end of last year and beginning of this year associated labor in Vojvodina showed and continues to show a considerably greater degree of interest in pooling resources with returning workers in order to broaden the material basis of labor, Vladimir Tomic stressed, adding that work was now in progress on the preparation of a program for the development of agriculture and the process of association of workers temporarily employed abroad.

Most of our people who would like to return to the country expect to find work in a social organization or in agriculture, Vladimir Jevtic said.

(?Ivan Lovric) thought that the conclusions should be expanded by adding to it a statement saying that our workers temporarily employed abroad had made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the country's material position and alleviated foreign exchange difficulties in the country.

Muhamed Begin expressed the view that the question of information and propaganda activity was underestimated in spite of being of fundamental importance when our workers abroad had to decide whether or not they should return home.

The greatest enemy of our self-managing socialism is bureaucracy, which has imposed itself throughout the system, said Vjekoslav Grmic. People become distrustful and are simply lost owing to the complexity of regulations and procedures which have to be complied with and gone through before they can get results.

The delegates then considered and approved the report on the work of the SAWPY Federal Conference, its sections and committees in the period since April last year.

Delegates approved the report submitted by the commission for conclusions on the place and role of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad and empowered the commission to carry out the final editing of the text.

In the next 1-year period the federal conference will be headed by Dr Marjan Rozic (SR of Slovenia). He was unanimously elected to this office today in keeping with the sequence concerning the election of officials to the highest federal offices. Milan Uzelac (SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina) was elected new secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference for a 2-year term of office. Tankosava Simic (Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) was elected president of the conference for questions of the social position of women of Yugoslavia.

Delegates then elected Marin Cetinic as new chairman of the coordination committee for marking and preserving Josip Broz Tito's name and works of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Refki Dauti as chairman of the coordination committee for marking important events and anniversaries of personalities of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Milan [name indistinct] as chairman of the coordination committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference. This marks the end of the conference's work today.

SESELJ'S DETENTION EXTENDED, INVESTIGATION BEGUN

AU231413 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 84 p 7

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May (TANJUG) -- Due to the request made by the Sarajevo District Public Prosecutor's Office for carrying out the investigation against Dr Vojislav Seselj for the founded suspicion that he perpetrated the criminal act of counterrevolutionary endangering of the social order, according to Article 114 of the Criminal Code of the SFRY, the investigating judge of the Sarajevo District Court has issued a decision on carrying out the investigation and has extended Seselj's detention until the conclusion of the investigation. This was announced by the Sarajevo District Court spokesman.

BRIEFS

DJURANOVIC MEETS ZAMBIAN POLITICIAN -- Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency President Veselin Djuranovic today (Wednesday) received a message from Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda for the Yugoslav State Presidency. The message was delivered by United National Independence Party (UNIP) Committee for Legal and Political Affairs Chairman Daniel Lisulo. The talk between Djuranovic and Lisulo focused on cooperation between two friendly and non-aligned countries and possibilities for its promotion. Topical international questions were also discussed, particularly the situation in southern Africa and the activities of the non-aligned countries. Djurevic reiterated Yugoslavia's support to the "front line countries", including Zambia, in their struggle for the defence of freedom and independence and the solution to problems in the region in keeping with the decisions of the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Alignment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

PLANINC MEETS IMF FIGURE -- Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today, Wednesday, International Monetary Fund Europe Office Director L.A. Whittome. The ensuing talk, at which were also present governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Radovan Makic and Undersecretary in the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Pojan Stamenkovic, focused on a number of questions regarding cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

NEW SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT -- Ljubljana, 23 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Slovene Assembly today elected Dusan Sinigoj the new president of the Slovene Executive Council. Sinigoj is now a vice-president of the Slovene Executive Council. Dr Boris Frlec was elected a vice president of the Slovene Executive Council. Members of the Slovene Executive Council were also elected while the second vice president of the Executive Council will be elected at the next session of the Slovene Assembly due to take place on 20 June. Dusan Sinigoj was born in 1933. He has been a vice president of the Slovene Executive Council since 1978. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 23 May 84 LD]